密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE ELEMENT OF FEAR IN SINO-FOREIGN RELATIONS

ABOUT FOUR YEARS ago, if we remember correctly, practically every foreign merchant in Shanghai was protesting against his government's recognition of the Chinese Trade-Mark law. All of the money expended on the dispatching of telegrams and cables of protest to the various home governments on this subject would make a tidy sum and if we could add to this the money expended on clerical hire for the writing of notes and letters of protest to Peking diplomats on this subject, we are sure that it would be sufficient to retire on, But the foreign governments did nothing, largely because they could not get together on the subject, so China went ahead and adopted her new trade-mark law and put it into effect. Finally, the United States Government on May 29, 1926 agreed to recognize the new trade-mark law and American merchants were authorized to go ahead and register their marks, which, as a matter of fact they had already been doing for a considerable period because they did not want to take any chances on having their products imitated. Then on June 3, less than a month later, the British Government recognized the Chinese law and following that in rapid succession the other nations followed suit, the latest being Norway which agreed to recognize the law on September 2, last. To end the story the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs last week issued a notification that the trade-mark bureau of the local customs administration had been closed so that in future all registrations must be with the Peking Government Bureau.

ALSO, IF WE remember correctly, there were similar protests on the part of the foreign residents of Shanghai and other Chinese ports when the Powers agreed to close up their foreign postal agencies in China and depend upon the Chinese Postal Service for the delivery of mail. Everybody feared that the Chinese Government would fall down on the matter of handling foreign mail, but the Chinese disappointed the skeptical by doing the job quite well, as a matter of fact much better than some other highly respected and supposedly efficient Governments which we might mention if we cared to. Of course there have been labor troubles and according to the last postal report the internal warfare proved a considerable handicap, but generally speaking foreigners have ceased to worry about their mail, simply because the Chinese are doing the job so well that people have forgotten to think about the fact that the job is now being handled by the Chinese. The same thing applies to the matter of trade marks for the new bureau

in Peking seems to be working smoothely and merchants who feared all kinds of complications on this question have now forgotten about it and are worrying about something else. We do not wish to suggest that protests on the part of the foreign merchants have been altogether wasted, for it is quite possible that the foreign protests stimulated the Chinese to do their job better than they might have done otherwise.

THE FOUNDATION for most of this trouble in connection with the relinquishment of foreign 'rights' in China is the element of fear. For more than a dozen years the Powers held up the rendition of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai because the authorities of the foreign settlement feared that things would go to rack and ruin if the Court was turned over to the Chinese for administration, but again the 'die-hards' were disappointed for the Chinese seem to be doing the job quite efficiently and in less than a month have placed their court upon a much more dignified basis than it was under the previous system. Furthermore the Chinese are going ahead in the establishment of a Court of Appeals, something which did not exist at all previously. Thus it would seem that the administration of justice from the standpoint of Sino-foreign interests here will shortly be on a better status than previously and this in spite of the fact that political conditions in this part of China are considerably disturbed to say the least. For many years the Chinese population in the International Settlement has been demanding the right of representation on the municipal governing body, the incentive for the demand being based upon the fact that the Chinese pay more taxes toward the upkeep of the Settlement than do the foreigners. But the foreigners have resisted the legitimate demands of the Chinese because of the fear that the Chinese would ruin the Settlement, forgetting that the Chinese on account of the larger property interest have a greater incentive for good government than have the foreigners. Thus it goes through all of the ramifications of Sino-foreign relations. In Hankow a few days ago, owing to rioting with which the foreigners were unable to cope, the Chinese took over the administration of one of the foreign concessions. It is not necessary here to go into the underlying reasons for this action, but one of the direct results of the Chinese action was the evacuation of all foreigners from the area, due to the fear of what might happen. Now this fear of what might happen has been spread among all foreigners in China and everybody is getting ready to evacuate and furthermore the fear has been extended abroad and all the nations are sending gunboats here to protect their nationals against—what? Fear of what the Chinese may do in the course of their overwhelming desire to become masters in their own household. Similar situations exist in respect to the questions of the tariff and extraterritoriality, the foreigners fearing that if the Chinese obtain customs autonomy they will kill foreign trade and if they obtain judicial autonomy that everybody will be put in jail and tortured. Well, nobody under the sun knows what may happen now in view of the general prevalence of fear, but it doesn't seem logical that the Chinese would want to drive all the foreigners out or kill their trade because the Chinese gain more benefits from the presence of the foreigners than do the foreigners themselves. At the Washington Conference the Powers, represented by supposedly intelligent men, signed a treaty whereby they agreed to: "Respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; and to provide the fullest and most unembarassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government." Ifthis treaty means anything, it constitutes a charter of liberty and independence for China. The Chinese look upon it as such and in one way or another are going to bring about the fulfillment of its conditions. It is because of the *fear* that the Powers will not fulfill their obligations that the radical elements in China are now trying to accomplish by violent means what they should be able to accomplish by peaceful methods. And the foreigners on their side have aggravated the situation by *fearing* to carry out what their statesmen promised at Washington five years ago. *Fear* begets *fear*, hence the present critical situation.

ANOTHER CHINA JOB FOR KING SOLOMON!

THE MANAGER of one of the large foreign cigarette factories in Hankow, who now has considerable time on his hands through the forcible closure of the factory (some 3,000 employes being paid full wages meanwhile) recently has been telling of some of his experiences in connection with the management of the plant. The first serious strike occurred back in 1924, the incentive being a demand for higher pay. Finally the proprietors of the concern agreed so everything was settled nicely, but still there was a hitch somewhere. The reason for the hitch was shortly disclosed when one of the leaders of the newly formed 'Cigarette Makers' Union' came in and said that before the employes would consent to go to work they demanded a holiday. "A holiday!" exclaimed the manager, "why, you have already had nearly a month for which we have agreed to pay you full wages." "Yes," replied the labor leader, "but now we want a regular holiday to celebrate the settlement of the strike and we want you to come along and help." Well, the manager, not knowing what it was all about, decided however, to come along and see the fun. Hence he was on hand early the next morning at the appointed place and was surprised to find all of his 3,000 employes lined up in marching formation with banners, a brass band and everything. The leader of the Union insisted that the manager, an American, should walk at the head of the parade. He was considerably perplexed at the situation not knowing what serious-minded directors in New York and London would think of this exhibition, but decided to proceed, especially if it would assure the factory being opened again. So they started out and they marched, and they kept on marching for two or three miles through the Chinese city much to the enjoyment of the multitudes assembled along the route.

Finally they reached a place where a large mat-shed had been erected and where refreshments had been provided. The leader of the Union then informed the manager of the factory that it would be necessary for him to make a speech to the employes. After marching for three hours through hot dusty streets, the manager was scarcely in a condition for oratory, but still thinking of the necessity of getting the factory open, he climbed on the platform and made a speech (in English) in which he congratulated the laborers upon their decision to return to work. He spoke for about three minutes, following which the head of the Union, who could speak English of sorts, mounted the platform to translate the manager s remarks into Chinese.

The leader of the Union quickly proved himself to be a master of oratory, for it took him exactly three hours by the clock to translate the manager's three-minute address. And the interpretation went over big for the laborers frequently applauded, often so enthusiastically that the manager is still wondering to this day what the Chinese interpreter did to his (the manager's) little speech. The oratory was finally finished, following which the head of the Union explained that it would be necessary to have their pictures taken. Then followed another march with more music for about two hours to the place where the photographers were waiting. The place selected was along the railway embankment on the outskirts of the foreign settlement. After considerable posing (with the American manager in the center) the picture was taken, following which, with appropriate cheers, the party broke up. The laborers, every man, woman and child of them, true to their promise, was on the job bright and early the next day at the factory ready to go to work and everything was lovely. That is, everything was lovely until about three weeks later when Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived on the scene with his army and decided to put an end to 'this labor-union foolishness' which the old Chihli general declared to be nothing more than a political move instigated by his opponent, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Marshal Wu got to work immediately and after his spies had rounded up most of the labor leaders, he marched them out to the railway embankment (where the photograph had been taken) and had the whole crew, some twenty-five of them, executed without further ado. Immediately following the execution, Marshal Wu also had a photograph taken which he posted throughout the district to serve as a warning against further 'foolishness' of this kind. It should be explained in passing, however, that the leader of the Cigarette Makers' Union who staged the big celebration, managed in some way to escape Marshal Wu's firing squad, and lives to this day as an honored leader of the labor corps in the Kuomintang's drive against 'Capitalism.'

But to get back to the factory manager and his troubles in trying to keep some 3,000 Chinese laborers happy and satisfied. All went well for several weeks when one day one of the superintendents detected one of the employes stealing some of the company's product. Since there was a strict rule against thievery, a rule with which every employe was familiar, the manager immediately ordered the culprit discharged. Immediately there were complications and the manager was informed by a committee of laborers that the whole force would walk out unless the man was reinstated. After some thought, the manager decided to compromise so after a conference it was decided to reinstate the man accused of theft, but to dock him one day's wages. Everybody was happy and all returned to work. About a week later, a woman employe was caught stealing and was brought to the manager. After questioning her the manager found that she was very poor and was the sole support of five children. Under the circumstances he decided that it would not be humane to cause her to lose her job, so he gave her a lecture and told her to go back to work. But complications again developed, for a committee of laborers came in and insisted that the woman be fired, the reason being that the Union had held a meeting and adopted a resolution against thievery. "Therefore," declared the leader, "unless you fire this woman, all man quit work!" Now this was a pretty mess, a case of 'damned if you do and damned if you don't' but again compromise was resorted to and the woman 'fired' but the manager privately saw to it that she did not come to want until she had found another job. Thus it went, one darn thing after another, but generally the employes were kept at work and happy, the Company aiding in the process by providing free hospital services for the sick and a free school for the children of employes with bonuses for those who kept on the job regularly and so on. One day a carpenter employed on the premises was caught stealing and upon his record being examined, it was found that he had been under suspicion for some time for other offenses. The man had been caught in the act by one of the foreign superintendents who had observed the carpenter wrapping up some cigarettes and concealing them in his pocket. Not knowing what effect it would have on the other laborers, the Manager decided that he would call in the union committee for consultation. The union committee took the culprit to one side and after questioning him for some time came back and explained that it was all a mistake, that the man being of a frugal turn of mind had noticed the piece of paper on the floor and had picked it up and put it in his pocket without noticing that it contained cigarettes; that the man was 'very sorry' the mistake had been made and was willing to pay for the cigarettes, and so on.

The manager of this factory now insists that the wisdom of a 'King Solomon' is needed to operate a factory in China today, for in addition to the mormal troubles incidental to the management of labor which is just beginning to bestir itself after almost countless centuries of conditions closely approaching feudalism, there is now the added complication of politics and 'anti-foreignism,' and 'anti-capitalism,' and 'anti-imperialism,' and 'anti-militarism,' not to mention countless other 'isms' which have been imported into China from abroad. And among the 'isms' not the least are the well-meaning, but often mis-directed efforts of so-called 'uplifters' from abroad who come to China and attempt to solve China's labor and social problems without any background of information except that provided by familiarity with conditions in America and Europe where organized labor is at least a century in advance of conditions now existing in China. Recently a committee of laborers in one of the Hankow factories called on the proprietors and presented them with a written document, which upon examination proved to be a draft of factory laws which had been enacted in England several years ago. The Chinese laborers demanded that all of these laws be immediately applied in the factory at Hankow. It required several hours of argument to show the union leaders that conditions in China were quite different from those prevailing in England and that if the English laws were applied in China all at once that it would so increase the cost of production that the output of the factory would be out of the reach of those in China who were expected to purchase it. Finally the workers saw the point and decided that progress toward the ideal in China would have to be gradual, otherwise the factory could not be operated at all. Yes, Henry Ford may have a lot of fun operating a factory on a five-day schedule in Detroit, but he hasn't anything on the man who is trying to run a manufacturing business in China today!

IS CHINA TO FOLLOW THE PRECEDENT OF TURKEY?

DR. SAO-KE ALFRED SZE, Chinese Minister to Washington, has been in Turkey investigating conditions in that country and especially for the purpose of familiarizing himself with

conditions in Turkey after two and a half years following the signing of the Lausanne Treaty whereby the Powers relinquished their 'special privileges.' According to an interview with Dr. Sze upon his return from Turkey which appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* on December 14, the Chinese Minister declared that Turkey was no less unified prior to the Lausanne Treaty than China is today, but that the Treaty had improved Turkey's domestic and external situation. "Without question," declared Dr. Sze, "European and American business men in Turkey told me that the passage of time had proved their interests to be forwarded rather than hampered by the changed conditions resulting from the abrogation of the old one-sided treaty arrangements." From the standpoint of the Turks, they were unanimous in declaring that they could not have effected the unification of their country without the elimination of the capitulations. In concluding his interview Dr. Sze called attention to the curious situation respecting the Powers attitude regarding Turkey and China. Turkey, he explained, had fought in the World War on the side of the Central Powers and against the Allies, but despite this, the Powers had granted Turkey's demands for 'equal' treatment, while China, which had entered the war on the side of the Allies had been unable to obtain 'equal' treatment. "Nations which have joined us," he said, "or will shortly join us in the viewpoint of equal treatment, are those which will reap the benefits of Chinese friendship.

ONE POSSIBLE WAY OUT OF THE TROUBLE!

AFTER THE FIGHTING between Kiangsu and Chekiang in 1924-1925, the Chinese Government upon the recommendation of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, created a special administrative or neutral area in the vicinity of Shanghai extending to Soochow on the North and Sungkiang on the South. For a time the militarists respected this area, but following the May 30 incidents of 1925, first Chang Tso-ling sent troops to Shanghai and then Sun Chuan-fang came in and drove Chang's men out. Sun's troops are still here and now he in turn is being pressed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of the Nationalist forces. One prominent Chinese has brought forward the suggestion that the Shanghai Special District be recreated and that Sun be requested to withdraw his troops upon the promise of the Southerners that they will also stay out. It is said that the Southerners would agree to this and furthermore that they would agree to cooperate with the Settlement authorities in the preservation of order in the entire district, foreign and native. This suggestion comes from a responsible source and is said to be in the nature of a friendly gesture from the Cantonese in order not to further alarm the large foreign population at Shanghai. It is of course rather late in the day for compromise in view of preparations which the British Government has made for bringing troops here and defending the district, but it is at least a step in the right direction. What the Cantonese, and all Chinese for that matter, now fear is that the stationing of a large foreign force here, while guaranteeing Shangnai from outside aggression, may have the effect of uniting all Chinese factions in a drive against the foreigners, paralyzing all trade and possibly laying the foundation for international complications most serious in nature.

The Collapse of China's Capital

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

IT is more than five hundred years since Yung Loh definitely established Peking as the capital of China, and now for the first time it looks as if the long suzerainty of the city were at an end. Hardly once in a lifetime does it happen that one can observe at first hand the disintegration of the capital of a country, and yet we within the space of ten years have seen the supplanting of St Petersburg by Moscow, and of Constantinople by Angora and now are witnessing a revolution in China which bids fair to shift the political and economic centre of the Republic from Peking to the Yangtze valley.

Wherever one turns now in North China one sees the signs of political and economic disaster, and it would be a bold man who would prophesy where the rot will stop. To commence with, take the situation created by the absence of any responsible government in Peking for the past twelvemonth. With no stable Cabinet and no Ministers, the various governmental offices have been functioning in a perfunctory manner through their permanent undersecretaries, with the result that their staffs and all the host of officials dependant on them have received perhaps ten or fifteen per cent of their salaries due for the past year.

Abject Poverty Prevailing

To quote a few isolated instances of the resultant poverty, the writer's landlord is endeavouring to sell his house property at half its real value because there has been no meat in his home for ten days and he needs the money desperately. But such is the sense of uncertainty that there are no buyers in the market, even at the offer of such a profit. Again, a professor at the Peking University told the writer last week that the Ministry of Education owed him about five thousand dollars arrears of salary for the past two years, and that he and all his fellow professors apprehended that if the Cantonese regime was victorious all such back debts would be repudiated.

It is extraordinary to the outside observer that these unfortunates can manage to keep their heads above water in such troublous times, and probably in no other country than China could it be done. But here in Peking, and indeed in all the other cities of the interior, many of the Chinese households live on credit from one year's end to the other. The cookshops supply them with food, the tailors with their two or three suits a year, one of which may well be in pawn while they are wearing the other, and even the water coolies, the vendors of bread, and the flour and coal merchants, are staved off from month to month with the payment of a few hundred coppers from time to time. Only with the approach of Chinese New Year does the situation become readlly desperate, for then all self-respecting Chinese must settle their debts or be for ever disgraced in the eyes of their neighbours and acquaintances.

Next door but one there was a pitiful scene yesterday morning, the owner of the little cookshop at the corner of the street beating his head on the ground in his distress as he besought the householder to pay him the fifteen or sixteen dollars that were some months overdue. "It is impossible" said the customer, "Our Ministry has not been paid a cent for three months, and we at home have nothing to pawn and no fire for three days." "I, too," replied the other, "have nothing to pawn; see, I am still wearing my summer cotton clothing, and in the north wind is the chill hand of death." He tore open his jacket as he spoke, and indeed he was wearing nothing else beneath it, even with the thermometer far below freezing point; a fact which not only indicates the bitterest extremity with a northern Chinese accustomned to padded garments throughout the winter, but also probably means eventual death from pneumonia or consumption, to both of which diseases the northerner succumbs very easily.

Chang Tso-ling Keeps the Lid On

Leaving this aspect of the case, one passes down the main street leading to the Hatamen Gate, and notices a little picket of soldiers, including a petty officer and a "big-sword" executioner, passing from shop to shop and stall to stall. Enquiry reveals the fact that they are on the look out for looters and robbers, whether soldiery or otherwise, for Marshal Chang Tso-lin is at last and somewhat perfunctorily endeavouring to restore a modicum of discipline amongst his troops. This not because he sympathises with the suffering merchant and coolie class, no one in China has ever sympathised with them unless it be the foreigner, but because he is now considering himself as a candidate for the Presidency and would prefer to to be in good odour in Peking for the time being.

Police Pulling Rickshaws

As a matter of fact it is surprising that law and order is as well observed in Peking and Tientsin as it is, for the Chinese police in either city are living on the verge of calamity and eking out their shortage of pay by pulling rickshaws in their hours off duty. As one of them in Peking remarked the other day "The coming of the chi chur (electric trams) had robbed many of the regular rickshaw pullers of a living, how much more difficult was it then for themselves and other governmental dependants to earn a few extra coppers." But nevertheless, in Peking proper, matters are fairly orderly during the day, though it is true that recently there have been several cases of banditry at nightfall in the suburbs of the city. Merchant's shops and dwelling houses have been held up at the revolver's point, and several children have been kidnapped and held to ransom.

Farmers Turn Bandits

Not a few of these robbers are farmers and peasants of the surrounding districts who have been forced to desperate action by their misfortunes during the past two or three years as a result of the continued civil wars. Only last week a foreigner who was out riding beyond the city paused at a little farmhouse and commented at the cutting of some trees which he had very much admired the previous summer. "Alas" replied the farmer, "the soldiers forced me to cart them and paid me not a copper, nay, more, during the war last summer they burnt my very door for fuel and left my youngest daughter with a child which is shortly to be born, and for whose rearing we have no food at all, being hard put to it to survive the winter ourselves." Who can blame that farmer if he seeks a living in the only field open to him and in the bitter struggle for existance turns to prey upon his fellow men. To understand what the peasantry round Peking, and indeed throughout North China, have suffered, one need only visit the markets and talk with those who are bringing in their meagre produce for sale day by day. "I have no green stuff" says one, "the soldiers fed their ponies on my fields all last autumn, and this spring there will be nothing even for seed."

"There is no meat to-day" say two other small farmers "last Sunday came Chang's soldiers and drove away our last cattle, together with the old grey donkey which brought our produce to market. Now we have only three pigs, and the Gods only know if they will be spared to us till we can kill and sell them."

Depreciated Copper Currency

Two years ago a foreign expert in the Mint told the writer that the copper coinage had fallen to two hundred and forty to the silver dollar. "When it gets to two hundred and fifty it must stop," said he, "a further fall would be economically impossible for the Mint." To-day the copper stands at three hundred and eighty two to the silver dollar, and there seems no visible factor to prevent its being debased still further, if the militarists can only devise ways and means thereto. Concurrently with this collapse of the coinage, partly due to the over-issue of paper money, there has been a terrible increase in the price of all foodstuffs. Living in North China to-day costs seventy per cent more than it did a little over a year ago, while the depreciation of the coinage has considerably augmented the sufferings of the poorer classes, whose purchasing power is to be reckoned in coppers rather than in dollars. Credits, pawnings, economies, and every other means of keeping the wolf from the door, have been tried by the unfortunate inhabitants of Peking, with a result that was emphasized the other day by a Chinese merchant of the standing of Wanamaker or Selfridge when he said that for the first time in three generations the balance sheet of his firm showed a loss on the year's working. If you go into the silk stores, the curio shops, or even the restaurants of Hatamen or Morrison Streets to-day you will encounter a curious atmosphere of discouragement and apprehension, even an apathy towards serving you and thereby effecting a sale, as though the Chinese in Peking had said within themselves "there is no more hope, nor in the future any good thing, let us then bow the head before the inscrutable and immutable decrees of Fate."

Deserting the Sinking Ship

The political situation in China has reacted upon the economic position of the country at last, in spite of the extraordinary buoyancy and resilience of the Chinese merchant and farming classes; as witness the latest police report to the effect that the populations of Peking and Tientsin had decreased about ten per cent in the last twelvemonth. These figures would indicate that not only has there been a political exodus towards the south, an exodus which would include hangers-on and propagandists of all kinds, but that there has also been a very considerable back-to-the-land movement amongst the middle and lower classes who found themselves in a position to desert the sinking ship (of state, bien entendu).

The fortunes of Peking seem to hinge now upon the result of the coming struggle between North and South; that is, provided the two parties do not unite in an anti-foreign massacre. If the Reds of Canton can successfully maintain their position in the Yangtze provinces, and ultimately shift the political and economic capnal of China to Wuchang, Nanchang or Nanking, a decade or two will see Peking but a shell of its former self, with a population of perhaps half a million all told, and an importance due merely, to its historic interest and to the custom which tourists from overseas may bring to it. On the other hand, if Chang Tso-lin or any other militarist can defeat the Bolshevik menace, or even arrange a modus vivendi with the Cantonese which will leave Peking as the capital of the north, the bankrupt governmental departments will again commence to function on the trifling sums that remain when the militarists have finished squeezing every available source of revenue, and the old regime will enter on a fresh lease of life.

In a little hutung not far from the house of the late Chief Executive of the Republic is a tiny battered shrine dedicated to the god of wayfarers. Day by day an old beggar woman seated before it has bowed in the snow as the writer's rickshaw passed by, mumbling her thanks for the coppers dropped at her feet from time to time. Last night was the coldest of many bitter nights, so cold that the boughs of the trees split beneath the torture of the frost. At dawn the beggar woman was found lying in the snow before that weather-beaten shrine, with one outstretched hand fallen as it had placed a last offering of a few grains of rice upon the altar of the god. What her prayer was and whether it was heeded—who can tell, but her death was a bitter indictment of those who struggle for the mastery of China to-day. Let us hope that the misery which was her lot may yet be averted from the poverty-stricken inhabitants of the ancient capital of Yung Loh.

Peking, Jan. 22, 1927.

British Holders of Chinese Government Bonds

(From the London Times Trade and Engineering Supplement for December 18, 1926)

IN a recent issue of this *Supplement* the City Editor of *The Times* summarized in general terms the position of three classes of Chinese bonds in which holders in Great Britain are interested, viz., those secured on the Customs, those secured on the Salt Gabelle, and, thirdly, the railway bonds. In this article it is proposed to deal in greater detail with the first class.

Strictly speaking, this class contains three subdivisions—first, two loans secured solely on the Customs revenue; secondly, a loan secured primarily on the Customs revenue but also on other revenues, namely, the proceeds in certain specified areas of the tax known as *likin*; and, thirdly, a loan of which the Salt Gabelle was originally the chief security, namely, the Reorganization Loan. For practical purposes, however, the first two subdivisions may be treated as one, the three loans contained in them being the pre-Boxer loans—that is, loans contracted prior to the Boxer rising of 1900. Particulars of these loans are as follow:—

Pre-Boxer Loans.

Date.	Title.	Interest.	Amount.	Balance Outstanding.	Term of Redemption.
1895.	Franco-Russian ..	4%	Frs. 400,000,000 = £15,820,000	£3,719,041	1931
1896.	Anglo-German	5%	£16,000,000	£4,907,950	1932
1898.	Anglo-German	4½%	£16,000,000	£9,778,225	1943

These loans were raised to enable China to pay the indemnity which she incurred as a result of the war with Japan in 1894-95. The following facts concerning the two Anglo-German loans should be specially noted—(*a*) the outstanding British portion is a little over £7.300,000; (*b*) it was agreed, when the loans were made, that during their currency the administration of the Customs service should remain as at present constituted, i.e., under foreign supervision.

The Reorganization Loan, 1913.

The Reorganization Loan, which forms the second of the two sub-divisions referred to above, was made a charge on the Customs revenue in July, 1917. The contract for this loan of £25,000,000 was signed on April 26, 1913, the Chinese Government pledging (1) the proceeds of the Salt Gabelle, subject to previous loans and obligations secured thereon; (2) the Customs revenue when the annual collection exceeded the amount required for the service of the loans already itemized. From 1913 to June, 1917, the loan was served solely by the proceeds of the Salt Gabelle, which, by the

(Continued on page 226)

terms of the loan agreement, had been placed under foreign supervision. In July, 1917, however, as the Customs revenue had become large enough to serve both the pre-Boxer and the Reorganization Loan, advantage was taken of a clause in the loan agreement of the latter to place it on the Customs revenue. Since then, accordingly, payments from the revenues of the Salt Gabelle for the service of the loan have been refunded to it by the Customs.

The Reorganization Loan was issued on May 21, 1913. The balance outstanding as from January 1, 1927, is £24,224,600, the outstanding balance of the British portion being about £7,186,000, which makes the total outstanding balance of loans floated in London and secured on the Customs revenue about £14,500,900. As recently stated by Mr. Locker-Lampson in the House of Commons, total British holdings in all four loans exceed this amount by a considerable sum—by how much it is impossible to state with certainty. Mr. Locker-Lampson puts them at £20,000,000.

The Outlook

In 1925 the gross maritime Customs revenue was Customs Taels 70, 725,667, or, at an average exchange of 3s. 5⅞d., £12,340,155. In 1924 it was Taels 69,595,131, or, at 3s. 7 15/16d., £12,740,983. In 1924 the service of the foreign loans secured on the Customs revenue cost approximately Customs Taels 23,540,023, or £4,309,541. As is shown by the table at the beginning of this article, the balances outstanding of the 1895 and 1896 loans are small, while that of the 1898 loan is not large. In spite of civil wars, the Customs revenue shows a steady tendency to increase, while an increase of import duties from the present basis of 5 per cent. to one, say, of 12½ per cent., if accompanied by a decrease in internal taxation, would yield a revenue considerably larger than the present one. Considering these facts alone the outlook for bondholders appears very satisfactory.

To obtain a just impression, however, it is necessary to extend our view and, in order to do that, to take certain other facts into consideration. Of these the first is that the remainder of the existing Customs revenues and the revenue derived from certain native Custom Houses administered by the Customs are absorbed, almost entirely, by other obligations, divisible into four groups—(*a*) the cost of running the service, which is low; (*b*) a number of charges, such as river conservancy, which are also small; (*c*) the service of the Boxer Indemnity; and (*d*) the service of a number of domestic debts, which in March, 1921, were consolidated, secured on the total surplus of the maritime Customs revenue and certain other revenues, and placed under the charge of the Inspector-General of Customs.

A second fact to be taken into consideration is that, apart from the revenue of the Salt Gabelle, there is no revenue other than that of the Customs on which bondholders interested in the foreign loans listed above can rely, while a third is that the salt revenue available for the service of foreign obligations is rapidly decreasing. In 1925, out of a total collection of $73,634,000 or say, £7,363,400, $33,030,000, or £3,303,000, never reached the Peking Government at all. True, the amount of salt money required for foreign obligations (exclusive of the Reorganization Loan) is small (about £836,000), so that even in the present disturbed state of the country there is a margin. On the other hand, all sorts of calls on that margin have to be reckoned with, and the margin seems likely to diminish.

When these facts are taken into consideration the outlook for bondholders seems very much less satisfactory than the figures given at the beginning of this article indicate. Were foreign supervision of the Customs revenue to cease, the outlook would, in the opinion of the writer, be bad.

America To Remain Neutral?

According to a *Reuters* report from Washington on Jan. 25, President Coolidge was represented as "seeing a wide difference between British and American problems in China since America is without concessions there; hence there are possibilities of differences in general policy. "The report also stated thal Secretary Kellogg in drafting a public statement of American policy which will declare that America will not follow the present lead of Great Britain in concentrating forces in the Orient. It was also stated that a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives providing for the negotiation of an 'equal' treaty with China in place of the present treaty covering extraterritoriality and Chinese customs, has been favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee and will shortly be presented to both houses of Congress for a vote. The Administration is supposed to be favorable to this actions.

The Adventures of the Junk "Amoy"

BY CHAO-YING SHILL

In The Chinese Students, Monthly N. Y.

STORIES are advanced by bold thinkers that some Chinese junks came to Mexico before the famous Genoese ever thought of the parallel between the shape of the egg and that of the earth. Although I am not prepared as yet to say that such tales are merely the inventions of ingenious gentlemen whose trade it is to satisfy the curiosity of inquiring minds, I doubt seriously whether any documentary proof of such a hypothesis exists today.

But I can vouch for the authenticity of the history and itinerary of the "Amoy." Having sailed on her for a whole summer, it is now my pleasure to assert, subject to change and correction, that the "Amoy" is the first Chinese junk that has sailed across the Pacific under her own power. Models of Chinese ships have been brought back by enterprising sailors in the early twenties, but these miniature vessels were only approximately like the originals. However fine the workmanship might have been, parts of the craft would have to be simplified and conventionalized. It is only with the coming of the "Amoy" that the American people had a chance to know what a real Chinese junk is and looks like. A small sailing boat like the "Amoy" having crossed the Pacific, is a feast to the eye in herself, let alone the fact that she was entirely built in China by Chinese naval architects. Little wonder that she electrifies the public and draws the whole town to the quay whenever she hoves into port.

The "Amoy" was launched in the city of its namesake opposite to the Formosan Island in Fukien Province in May 1922. She started out on her world cruise immediately after a trial run along the coast via no route in particular save that which would furnish her the maximum of adventure. Captain Waard a Norwegian ran her course up first to Shanghai.

En route, one night off the coast of Fuchow, she got in to a heavy blow with a mountainous sea. At 1 a. m. a heavy thump was heard on the false deck near the galley, followed by an angry hiss near the cabin companion-way. Thinking that they were visited by some rovers of the sea, the Captain ran into the main cabin with his Mowser. Over the threshold of the scuttle were the glistening eyes of a python. Calling, "Stand clear," he fired four shots with the Mowser. The snake recoiled and was soon put an end to with a chopper. They covered it with spare canvas and weighted it down so that the yet writhing serpent could not resurrect itself.

Captain Waard planned to register the junk in Shanghai under the British flag, but as the interminable official routines wound and unwound day by day, he got tired of waiting and sailed away without any governmental recognition or protection at all. On the day of departure Mrs. Waard went to a temple on Nanking Road, bought an excessive quantity of sacrificial argent and prayed for favorable wind. It is still the belief of the sea-faring Chinese that if you support your prayer with sufficient fiscal tokens, the God of Wind will heed your petitions and grant you a good breeze. In their conception, the ways and manners prevailing among the deities offer little variation to those of Mundane creatures—you oil the palm of the keeper, and you will always be able to gain admittance into a forbidden palace. Mrs. Waard was a little too generous in her offerings, for, not long after leaving Woosung, they almost got caught in a series of typhoons. She had spent fifteen cents where a nickel would have been more appropriate.

They crossed the China sea heading towards Japan. Having lived almost all his life in China, it is easy to see why Captain Waard did not tarry long in the Island Kingdom. They visited Hakodate where they were royally feted. On leaving Hakodate, the course was laid for Victoria, British Columbia. Their first intention was to cross the Pacific on the 40th parallel north. But the elements registered a dissenting opinion and drove them north along the Aleutian Islands. There is current a general fiction among the patrons of the Admiral, the Canadian Pacific and the N. Y. K lines that the Pacific is a mild and calm sheet of water. Fortunately these lines cross the ocean on a more southern route. Had one of them lain near the Aleutian Islands, the belief would not have been quite as unanimous. There the sea combats with the cold current from the Behring Straits and pile up mountain-high. The flow is so swift that 8 and 10-knot currents are sights of daily occurrence. Furthermore sailing near this chain of islets is anything but celestial bliss.

One day, a deck hand tied the tiller down while rocking in a heavy sea. When the rudder snapped, the man became fran-

tic and started to lower the sampan. After stopping him from doing anything so foolhardy, the Captain sawed an old boom into planks and made a jury rudder that lasted long enough to take them into Dutch Harbor. While there, the rudder was replaced and a supply of timber procured for further emergency.

Fair wind escorted them on their run to Victoria, which lasted three weeks. Cape Flattery greeted the curious craft with a placid sea and on September 18, eighty-seven days from Shanghai, the "Amoy" dropped ground tackle in Victoria. The reception given by the townspeople was no less enthusiastic than that accorded to the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Baily combined forces. Victoria turned out to see the junk and marvelled at the dauntless crew of adventurers. The decks were thronged with humanity gathered to witness the weirdly painted vessel. Many came on board and begged for a chance to see the interior and hear the Captain's story of the voyage. It happened that Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford were in town for a half hour on their honeymoon and, hearing of the junk went aboard. They were no less delighted than the lesser luminaries that visited the "Amoy." It was suggested to the Captain he should make a business of exhibiting the boat, and charge admission for it. Others even encouraged him to go around the world in it. The guiding finger pointed in an alluring direction and gradually the ranch for which the Captain had undertaken the trip, faded from the field of imagination.

III.

They visited relatives in Vancouver and Seattle, leaving the latter port in February for Los Angeles. They left short-handed, for the three Chinese hands had held a secret conclave wherein it was decided that the junk was hoodooed because the Captain had not paid enough money to the Joss to get a good job done on the eyes. They consequently signed off and went home. After spending the winter off the South California coast they laid their course for Guadalupe. On Tuesday, November 13th they rounded the south end of Guadalupe just at sunrise. They skirted a pink wall of granite seven hundred and fifty feet high whose face was as smooth as finished marble. They passed the Revilla Gigdas the next day. Then came weeks of aggravating doldrums. Day after day the watch stood dodging the boom that swung idly back and forth below a limp canvas. Each afternoon Mrs. Waard threw Chinese coins into the sea to induce the gods to send favorable winds. The crew would whistle for a breeze. This is practiced universally by Chinese sailors although western mariners use it only when they are desperate. When wind is desired the helmsman gives six short teeth whistles to the quarter from which wind is wanted. It was not until Friday, December 14th that they sighted Mexico. In the morning they saw what looked to be land but they had become skeptical on account of the trade wind clouds, tantalizingly similar to a range of undulating mountains, which had often been seen only to melt away in the horizon, or come floating overboard. They had been out so long that the thought of reaching Panama had almost been condemned to oblivion. They used to say that they would have the Nicaraguan canal ready by the time they arrived at the Canal Zone.

The prospect of land thrilled them. For two days they had been in misery, pitched by towering, congested tidal seas in the Gulf of Tehuantepec which is known to navigators as one of the most miserable bits of water. There was not a breath of wind to help steady the boat, and consequently they rolled from gunwale to gunwale, now with the bow pointing to the zenith of heaven and then to the nadir of hell. At noon they identified the Moro Ayuca Light. From the top of the seas they saw what appeared to be a tide rip raging a mile away.

The sky was blue and the barometer registered normal. It almost fooled the veteran Captain, and they waited a few minutes before they called "all hands" to take in sails, Such a blow followed! At first they tried to buck it, but a spray came too strong so that they had to turn astern and run. All afternoon the Captain and the mate hung on the tiller for dear life easing it as they slid into the trough of the sea and tugging to bring it back while riding over the swift pursuing waves. The great seas that had been haunting them in their nightmares now broke, toppled and chased the junk abeam as if it were a toy in full action at the height of a kindergarten contest. Often it appeared that they had gone too far broadside and they shuddered at the thought of the oncoming sea. However through good fortune and strenuous efforts their bow shot forward and gave them a new lease of life.

Approaching evening a shore light appeared, and in line with it a tiny opening in the wall of sprays. Heading for it the stern rose high, the sea rushed, and they shot forward like a surf board. The next moment they were in the benevolent harbor blinded by a dozen lights. Their anchor chain rumbled, awakening the village, and before they retired, they were inspected by the officer of Port Angel. Port Angel is a diminutive harbor, round as a button, with a narrow entrance that keeps out the sea. In the quiet of the morning the water seemed like a perfect ring of jade, discriminately reflecting the thatched houses among the towering mangroves on the hills and the graceful palms that leaned over the white coral beach. An ever increasing number of parrots with varied brilliant hues were flying and singing among the palms.

Leaving Port Angel, old Tehuantepec greeted them with as ill a humor as ever with a heavy swell, and no wind to keep the sails from banging lee and weather. They tacked ship every few minutes trying to find out if she would behave better and did a thousand and one things in their attempt to steady her. Sheet lines wore out and rope beckets chafed away.

On December 23rd, ninety-seven miles off the coast of Salvador they saw distinctly three volcanoes which they identified as the Agua, the Fuego, and the Acatenamego. All three are active and serve as land marks for navigators both night and day, for at night the glow of their lavial gushes are visible at a great distance. By January 12th they entered Buenaventura and found the town to be a cluster of red, rusted, corrugated iron shacks on the bank of the bay ten miles from the mouth.

They stayed a week in Buenaventura patching sails and painting the deck. They beached the junk while a crew of naked Nudians scrubbed and painted the hull. These natives are excellent swimmers and can dive like seals. In placing the cradle under the junk they would dive and stay down for longer than one minute. The crew experienced many a rare thrill in their contests with these ebony mermen.

They left again on January 1st and sailed slowly up the coasts of Columbia and Panama against light head-winds. They arrived in Panama on February 3rd, eighty-seven days from San Pedro, quenched their nostalgian thirst by reading their mail and were towed through the Canal to Colon. Here they vacationed for two weeks during which they signed on Benjamin Whiting, a young Panamanian. On February 18th they set sail and as usual were without destination. They thought of going to Jamaica to visit Kingston and then sail east of Cuba to Key West. However, when they left they got into a norther and sailed west to the treacherous bays of British Honduras. Sitting on the gaff during those days, or standing up embracing the mast furnished a coign of vantage from which they could enjoy the Caribbean coral reefs with their gay patches of color that required the most careful watchout in the selection of channels. The lee bow would have to be protected in case it was necessary to run off, and the course had to be set that they would not point too close into the Nor'East wind.

On Monday, February 25th, they passed Swan Island where Swan the old buccaneer buried his loot and sang his chanteys while rum-drunk and bloodthirsty. They arrived at Yucatan Pass on March 4th, and although they were unable to sight land they were certain from the hubbub and dance of the sea that they were in the straits and being fast carried by the Gulf Stream to Key West. On the 7th, when they sailed down the nor'west passage into Key West, every one was in the gayest of spirits, laughing and fooling, running where they had always staggered and climbing to the masthead periodically for their first glimpse of the city.

IV.

The run up to New York was uneventful since they hugged to the coast almost all the time. When the junk touched Bridgeport in Connecticut, Mr. Henry L. Lewis became interested in the boat and bought it as an alien sister to his fleet of oyster steamers. In his hand, the junk was improved to suit the manners and modes prevailing among the members of yacht clubs. A thirty horsepower gasoline engine was installed and a generator put in to give the boat lights and other conveniences in which a Chinese junk is deficient. We, as a people, defy all marine architectural theories and practices in the construction of our junks. We built a shallow draft ship that is a good sea boat; we built a blunt bowed craft that is fast; and we made a ship that could head up into the wind without a deep keel or centre-board.

The "Amoy" is the type of ship used in the Formosan channel for fishing, and her model is a favorite with the pirates on account of its speed. The bow being blunt serves continually to step the craft up and keep her from burrowing through the waves. There is a short-iron-wood keel, and the only other device added to the area of lateral resistance formed by the hull is the large rudder which reaches four feet under the stern. By means of a windlass the rudder can be raised out of the water allowing the boat to sail in four feet of water. As Captain Waard aptly put it: "We can sail over a wet blanket." Often in passing over a bar, the rudder rises by itself and drops again when they are in deeper water.

A tiller, ten feet long, held by an endless rope, is used in steering. Holding the tiller while running before a heavy gale is far from child's play, and entering the Golden Gate at San Francisco, it snapped out of Captain Waard's hands and broke two of his ribs. More than once it required all hands to keep it from taking charge of the junk. However, the boat is sensitive to the slightest touch on the tiller and spins around like a top when hard over.

The steadiness of the vessel is almost a tax upon the normal credulity of men. The tables on the junk are never bolted down, nor the chairs braced. The pots and kettles stand upon a stove which has no rail, and they never slide off even in the heaviest of weather.

The pitching motion, which in a crescent-shaped ship would seem inevitable, is minimized by what I believe to be the cleverest contrivance of the whole ship. The stern is slightly concave with two shelves on the sides which would pick up water when they dip and would let it run out slowly when they rise, thus changing the weight of the stern and destroying the rythm of the pitching.

The masts have a unique stepping and are highly complimentary to our marine ingenuity. Rather than set them rigid, we wedge them between two heavy slabs of camphorwood. These, resting within a frame near the hull, are firmly fixed and constantly greased. The mast is then lifted so that the foot comes at the top of the slide, and when directly over it, the ropes are cut and the mast-pile drives itself, to within ten or eleven inches of the bottom. As the mast works and labors in a sea it settles into the wedge and tends to tighten. The mast of the "Amoy" has settled one inch in eighteen thousand miles of cruising. This method of fastening the mast is so satisfactory that we need no backstays, shrouds or rigging of any description.

The mizzen mast is set on the starboard rail because of the position of the rudder. Were the mast placed in the center of the stern, the action of the tiller would be hopelessly impeded. There is a forward rake to the foremast allowing the junk to be sailed wing and wing with no chance of jibing the foresail when the wind is but two points abaft the beam. Ordinarily, with perpendicular masts, the gaff will remain inboard when the boom is pulled out, but with the forward rake, the gaff swings easily and has a natural tendency to fall over the bow.

The sails are square, with horizontal bamboo cross-braces. Each bamboo serves as a reef point. In less than thirty seconds, one man can make one to four reefs merely by lowering the halyard and lashing the weather ends of the braces as they collect at the boom. The lee end is trimmed by adjusting the endless multiple sheet that is attached to the end of each bamboo.

The boat is built of stout camphor trees. These have an abundance of camphor oil which keeps them immune from worms and other marine life. For planking fir is used. The masts are made of Foochow pine. The stem, stern, ribs and water-tight bulkheads are fastened to the keel with wooden trunnels. The planking, all energy bent, are secured with bamboo pins. These are found to be superior to metal nails because they never rust and make a tighter joint when wet. The planking varies in thickness from 2½ to 3 inches and evidences of our economy are seen at many points where planks taper down to an inch in width at the butt. The rolling chucks are half round sticks.

In calking, the planks are not placed together and there are many sections where gaps wide enough to insert the hand had been left. Rather than use good cotton, we calk with fish nets which are too dilapidated to hold fish. The nets are pounded into a pulp on the rocks and after being mixed with a preparation of wood oil and lime, are driven into the crevices from both sides.

V.

It was through the generosity of Captain and Mrs. Nilson that I was given the chance of joining the crew of the "Amoy." My particular job on board has been variously described by the several members of the American Press. The Boston Globe had me as "messboy" while the Christian Science Monitor listed me as a guest of the Captain. I was a guest of sorts, a paying guest, in fact, paying the other way. But the real function that I officiated over was "chief consumer of provisions." Chao Han Shih, my cousin, who was also with us, was quarter master.

The aim of the cruise is to go around among the coastal cities of the Atlantic and demonstrate to those who are interested in marine crafts the architecture of the ship and to show the others what a Chinese junk looks like and how well she can stand a sea. When we have successfully lured the credulous populace on the boat, a lecture of about fifteen minutes duration will be given, though not necessarily listened to. It was a splendid opportuniy to do a bit of honest, if such it can ever be, propaganda. Our intention has never been to draw exaggerated pictures of our Fatherland, but to give them certain facts about China and make it appear as ordinary as possible. The style approaches to the mental level of the vaudeville stage, replete with standardized wit punctuated, just as would be done on a Keith circuit program, with a "So's your old man," every third sentence. When the mental food is so sugar coated, even the people in the summer colonies could stand it and not be too obviously bored.

The ship has a very fascinating crew. Captain Alfred Nilson is a Swedish-American who used to work as feature writer on a Pacific Coast daily. He is still in his prime, in fact, he hasn't got his Master Mariner's papers yet, blithe and stately-looking—the cream of the vikings. He has sailed with the "Amoy" for fourteen thousand miles and knows the sea well. When Captian Waard gave up the boat, he was promoted to take command of the craft. When the boat is not cruising in winters, he usually lectures and writes for the various journals. When at the helm directing the crew he has a far away gaze which fits peculiarly well with "the blue, the fresh, the ever free"—a description of either the sea or his eyes, as you please. Unlike the usual skipper, he is extremely soft spoken, very much the friend and counsel of his inferiors and very little of the driver and tyrant.

Mrs. Nilson is a German-Hungarian who married the Captain only very recently. She was educated in a private school in Cushing, New York, and all her people are on the stage. Ilon Purcell, star of *Chocolate Soldier*, and Charles Purcell, leading man of the *Dearest Enemy*, are both very close relatives of hers. She herself paints portraits and recently took to doing landscapes. When our boat was docked and there was a collection of humanity on the quay, her favorite occupation is to take out her easel and make flattering versions of whatever curious types she chances to find on that day. I remember Pickering's Coal Yard in Salem Massachusetts, which as anybody who knows Salem will certify, is by no means famous for its beauty. As a matter of fact, what cool yard is? But, in making a sketch of this spot, by merely eliminating a few features and bringing in the horizon, so much poetry and luring suggestion is injected by her, that its identity becomes a matter of conjecture, though the likeness is still unquestionably there. Mrs. Nilson is a gloriously petite brunette who is often, when she is in costume, mistaken for a Chinese maiden,

There is one other member of the crew that I must not fail to mention: Benjamin Whiting. Benjamin of Colon, Panama, the proud owner of a rich harvest of auburn hair, is the clown of the company. A radiating centre for all forms of mirth he is agile, strong and care-free. He can climb up the mainmast which is seventy feet high in sixty seconds in any of three ways: via mast, sail or lazyjack. He boasts of only a very frugal vernacular, but this he employs to a greater advantage than many people who have a richer command of language. He is extremely good natured. When he climbed the mast, I used to announce to the audience on the wharf that "Mr. T. P. Barnum begs to present the best performing *pithecanthropus erectus* ever created 'by the Grace of God and the Will of' his Parents." At that he would laugh with the crowd and enjoy more heartily than we would the hilarity thus created. He is known as the sheik of the crew—capturing and breaking hearts at every port that the "Amoy" called—and that means almost half of the major ports of the world.

I joined the ship at Providence in Rhode Island on June 16th. Since then we have visited and stayed at least for two days in each of the ports that we called: we touched in two months, Pawtucket and Newport in Rhode Island; Provincetown, Boston, Salem Willows, Salem, Marblehead, Nantucket. Fairhaven and New Bedford in Massachusetts; Stratford and Bridgeport in Connecticut; The Battery, Freeport and Sheepshead Bay in New York, and Newark in New Jersey where I signed off to resume my school work.

Each of these ports has a special charm of its own. I would like to impart to you my particular failings for each one of them, but I am afraid that I have not reached my second dotage. At Providence, we were visited by some very interesting characters. Mr. Loring, the cartoonist of the *Bulletin*, came to stay with us and gave us some very profitable though free publicity. Another elderly enthusiast of boats came to marvel over the fact that a small craft like the "Amoy" did actually cross the waters, but finally thought it quite possible by comparison with other vessels of our size. There was Alfred Johnson who crossed the Atlantic Ocean by himself in a thirty-three foot dory in the winter. There was —, there was —, there was —, etc., which I enjoyed very much when he related them, but which was too much for my rather belabored memory. This gentleman came aboard our boat three times a day, staying with us for over two hours at a stretch and told us of weird crafts that roamed the seas or what havoc Neptune played to vessels far more stoutly built than ours. He was a veritable

encyclopedia of nautical jargons. The most marvelous fact is that he would cite us the page reference in a designated book in the morning and bring us the volume to demonstrate the accuracy of his memory in the afternoon. During the entire three days that we were there, I was not able to detect even one error.

Our stay at Salem coincided with the tercentenary celebration of the town. While the rest of the crew were fixing their attention on the maidens fair and not so fair that paraded the pavements, my interest was directed towards the French colony of the town. There is a bridge near which we berthed known as Congress Street Bridge, dividing the town into the north and south sections. In the southern hemipolis, every one, except the policemen, comes of French descent and migrated from Canada. They are bilingual—using English only very sparingly. It was my good fortune to have been able to loaf around the soda fountains and try to pick up a conversation with every one that I didn't know a thing about. If he chanced to be the rule and spoke French to me, I got the supreme consolation of having understood every tenth word that he uttered. Short of a sojourn at Middlebury or Paris, Salem is a worthy substitute.

At Salem, for the sake of publicity, I was told to drown myself by the good captain. The only regret is that he told me to do so at too late a moment when the reporters were already there. As it happened, I, through my ignorance of the fact that I had that perilous mission on my shoulders, went out to receive the gentlemen from the press. I fabricated a story to the best of my ability, and the next day, this strip appeared in the *Beverly News*—

"Harvard Student Saved From Drowning."

"While repairing an awning on the Chinese junk, 'Amoy,' moored at the Congress street bridge at Salem, shortly after midnight this morning, Chao Ying Shill, one of the crew, fell overboard. His cries for help attracted the attention of the drawtender of the bridge, Patrick F. Ahern. He jumped into the water fully clothed and pulled the Chinese out. Shill is a student at Harvard University, he says."

The skepticism about a Chinese being a Harvard student is very becoming to the dignity of a conservative journal.

When we were in Provincetown she was at the height of her season. Swarms of artists, musicians and actors gathered there. I went up to pay my respects to Frank Shay's theatre where Eugene O'Neill was first brought out. It was a dark night and Provincetown is not yet spoiled by too many electric street lights. I explored the deserted lanes at two in the morning when not a soul was astir. Ater walking through the main thoroughfares of the village I found the place. I wasted about a dozen matches trying to light up the interior. Although quite unruly in appearance, its beautiful mental associations did fill one's soul to the brim. Departing from the theatre, I went to a beach and, lying beneath the sable canopy, I felt the satisfaction that is found only in solitude.

"There is a rapture on the lonely shore;
There is a society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, the music in its roar:
I love not men the less, but Nature more."

Nantucket Island off the Massachusetts coast is also a land of dreams. The place, in spite of the on-coming waves of summer residents, is still natural enough to afford one a leisurely and contemplative pleasure. 'Sconset, where Frederick Howe has his summer school, is the best nook of all. It is true that the inevitable Ford is found in the main town, but it is still not ubiquitous. We were fortunate to have as an acquaintance the Light House Keeper who is old enough to have known her by-gone glories. He took us around the Island and told us of her interesting history and her gradually disintegrating tendency. When we weighed anchor the third morning, I had a piercing urge to apostrophize Nantucket and sing with Sarah Whitman:

"Tell her I lingered so long on this shore
When we parted, in sorrow, to meet never more;
The night wind blew cold on my desolate heart
But colder these wild words of doom—
'we must part.'"

I can go on enumerating the more or less perilous experiences that we had, such as pointing our nose to the ironclad lightship as Pollock Rip, and almost lost the ship or getting into an old-fashioned free for all fist-to-fist with a score of drunkards at Freeport, or being dined by the immigration officers of the United States Government in the port of New York—but of those, you may read in the Bridgeport Telegram of July 21, and the New York Times of August 9th. Such stains in a perfect picture are Nature's ways of keeping her children from being too satisfied with themselves and from appearing drab and sullen.

The essential thing is that one could sing without any prick of conscience that

"I'm on the sea, I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be...."

Over the glad waters of the darkly blue, our thoughts were boundless and our thoughts were free. Nothing but the sea will give one the feeling that he is

"Alone, alone—all, all alone
Alone on a wide, wide sea..."

One lies on the deck in a calm sea, gazes up at the horizon where one sees

"The morning moon (going) up the sky,
And nowhere did abide;
Softly she was going up,
And a star or two beside...."

Only the sailor will be able to tell you of the myriad hues and horrors that he sees on the port-bow where the light makes the darkest of waves and whitest of foam appear bloody and terrifying. No one but the mariner can tell you how uncertain one is of this short span of mundane existence and how easily it can be done with. No time is better than the grave-yard watch between midnight and sunrise on a sailing vessel when the moon melts gradually into a burning corner of the horizon more luring than the best washing of the most gifted of brushes. It is nothing that human skill can imitate with any degree of success. Then, it becomes

"a sight to dream of, not to tell."

Former U. S. District Attorney Accused of Bribery

Leonard G. Husar, former United States District Attorney at Shanghai was arrested on Friday, Jan. 21 by the American authorities on a charge of having accepted a bribe of Tls. 34,000 in connection with an opium case in the fall of 1925. The information leading to Mr. Husar's arrest was filed by Dr. George Sellett, present U. S. District Attorney, upon intructions received from Washington. Mr. Husar was arrested as he was leaving the U. S. Court following a suit in which judgment had been awarded against him for the sum of $806 brought by a Shanghai dressmaker for dresses purchased by Mrs. Husar from whom Mr. Husar recently was divorced. Mr. Husar resigned from the office of District Attorney here on November 30 last year shortly after his wife had made sensational charges against him in connection with a divorce petition which was filed in San Francisco.

Mr. L. G. Husar

The information filed against Mr. Husar states that during December, 1925 Mr. Husar accepted a bribe of Tls. 34,000 from an American citizen named A. M. Tracey Woodward who was involved in an opium trafficking case, the bribe being given for the purpose of influencing the official action of the U. S. District Attorney. Mr. Husar, in an interview with a reporter for the *Shanghai Times* declared his intentions of entering a plea of 'not guilty.' He has been released on G. $15,000 bond, the same having been furnished by Capt. W. I. Eisler.

Mr. Husar is a native of San Francisco and is a graduate of Leland Stanford University and the University of Southern California and of Franklin College, Dresden, Germany. After practicing law for a time in California he enlisted in the U. S. Army and served in the World War in France. After the war he returned to Los Angeles and again entered upon the practice of law. Prior to coming to China he served as assistant prosecuting attorney in Los Angeles. He was appointed U. S. District Attorney at Shanghai on February 21, 1922, his appointment being made upon the recommendation of Senator Shortridge of California.

China Uses Much American Timber

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

It is an old story that China has squandered her forest wealth. One cannot help but wonder what they did with the timber. The Japanese live mostly in wooden dwellings, but in China a wooden house is a rarity. The Chinese in building their homes use mostly brick or stone.

The Chinese of course use a great deal of wood in their daily life, but from all accounts it would appear that the Chinese have little timber land left simply because they cut down the trees and used the wood for fuel, without making any provision for future needs.

However, the Chinese grow considerable timber even as things stand. The Foochow district is still prolific. In addition to supplying the neighborhood, Foochow annually exports more than two million taels worth of various timber products. However, Chinese needs for timber fall far short of domsetic supplies and as a result more than ten million taels worth of lumber has to be imported yearly. America is of course the main supplier and Oregon pine is by far the most popular wood among the people of this country.

America, like China, in past years has been prodigal in her use of timber lands, but conservation plans are now more and more being put into effect. But it remains a fact that among the sad sights to be seen in the old timber districts of the United States are enormous bare landscapes, with here and there a black stump amid the useless brushwood and weeds.

The timber industry will, however, continue to be one of the big things in the American business world for many generations to come, this despite the fact that this is the age of steel and concrete, and of many substitutes for wood. Among the reasons why the use of wood will persist among mankind is that people like the feel of it better than they do that of metal, and, as regards strength, the average wood will stand as much stress or strain in proportion to weight as will iron and steel.

Every new use of concrete and steel only increases the demand for wood. The automobile industry just chews up forests by the thousands of acres. Nor is the trend towards all steel bodies universal. The Fisher Motor Car Body Co., the largest makers of motor car bodies, prefer wood, and recently bought 60,000 acres of timber land to ensure future supplies. More wood is used in many sections of America today to make radio cabinets than goes into household furniture—this despite the fact that whereas we out here in China prefer iron and brass bedsteads, the largest and finest hotels in the United States are installing wooden bedsteads.

If Nature is given half a chance it will always supply mankind with timber in abundance. Nature's chemistry of sunlight, soil and air works more cheaply than human chemists do. Some day the time will come when the ores and other inorganic substances which now produce the materials which have supplanted wood in so many directions will become exhausted. That period lies some time in the future, but in the meantime the lumber industry will continue to be one of the big things on the map of the world.

China and America are linked by a number of things, and one of them is timber. The Puget Sound district supplies the best timber for the cheapest price of any district in the world. Oregon pine is sold at a cheaper price in Shanghai than it is in many parts of the United States. Hardly a week goes by without more American lumber coming into this market. Shanghai is by far the principal port of import.

China imports between seven and ten million taels worth of softwood annually and two to three million taels worth of hardwood. As an indication of the great predominance of America in the supply of softwood to China, it may be mentioned that according to the Customs's statistics, America supplied more than four million taels worth out of the total of seven million taels that was imported in the year 1925. One hears a great deal of the competition of Russian lumber, but the fact remains that in the same year the import from Russian (Pacific) ports was just over half a million taels. Japan stands out as a considerable supplier, with a million and a half taels worth. While considerable of the wood sent in by Japanese merchants comes from the northern islands of Japan, a great deal of it has its origin in the island of Saghalin.

By far the iargest American timber industry in China is conducted by the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., which has a close working connection with Robert Dollar, whose dealings in lumber in the United States and the development of the export of American timber to foreign lands had made him famous long before he became America's most prominent shipping man in Pacific waters.

Experience has shown that the most profitable method of bringing American timber to China is to saw large squares out of the logs, leaving the sawing into various merchantable forms to be done here in China. The China Import and Export Lumber Co. maintains several saw mills in China, the principal one in Shanghai and another in Foochow. In Shanghai the saws handle very few logs, either from the United States or those of Chinese origin. The saw mill in Foochow, however, being in the heart of one of China's few good lumber regions, naturally starts with the logs themselves.

The great era of building which Shanghai has witnessed during the last few years has, of course, been a great boon to the lumber industry. While it is true that the construction is mostly of concrete, steel and brick, even a building of the most modern kind requires a great deal of wood. Incidentally also there is one fact that may be lost sight of by the man in the street, namely, that the building of a concrete structure would be almost impossible without a plentiful supply of timber with which to construct the forms into which the concrete is poured.

A great deal of timber comes into the Chinese market in the form of railway sleepers. Experiments have been made with many other materials on which to lay the rails for railroads but experience has shown that the old-fashioned tie, or "sleeper" as it is more generally called in this part of the world, has a resiliency that makes for efficiency and comfort, which any kind of metal substitute entirely lacks. The business of supplying railway sleepers to China is almost a Japanese monopoly, the Island Empire supplying more than a million taels worth out of the million and a half taels imported into China in 1924. Tientsin and Dairen are the principal ports of import for these railway sleepers.

China also imports well on to a million taels worth of teakwood annually. This wood is practically universal for the making of decks for ships. No other wood approaches it for use in sea water as it is almost immune from the attacks of parasites in the water, which soon create havoc with other kinds of wood. The Chinese use this wood to a great extent also in the making of high-grade furniture, it occupying the same high niche in the Chinese joiners' establishment that oak does in an American furniture factory. This wood comes mostly from Siam, but owing to the lack of direct shipping facilities, Hongkong gets the credit as the port of origin for more than half of this wood imported into China.

Red and rose wood also are imported into China to an annual value of between half-a-million and three-quarter million taels, Shanghai being by far the largest importing port. Hongkong is credited wth nearly all of the supply. It is drawn from various sources, Borneo, Straits Settlements, etc.

Salt Revenue Shows Large Decrease Owing to Militarists

The total Salt revenue credited in group banks, after deducting administrative expenses, amounted to $64,287,000, showing a decrease of $9,347,000 compared with the amount in 1925—also a serious decrease compared with former years since 1915, according to the report issued by the government Salt Administration at Peking on Jan. 21.

The official statement said that, the decrease is due to the disorganization of railways, to the commandering of other means of transport for military operations and to military interference with the Salt Administration in the majority of provinces.

Of the above-mentioned sum $37,389,000 represents forcible retentions made by local authorities without the consent of the Central Government and $10,283 000 retentions with the consent of the Central Government.

Revenue Detained

The amount of revenue retained does not include revenue retained by the Kwangtung authorities which have not only prevented the reopening of the Canton and Swatow offices but have caused the closure of the offices at Pakhoi.

At the end of the year the whole revenue is being retained by the local authorities, except a part from Shangsi Changlu and Shantung.

The actual amount released for the general purposes of the Chinese Government amounted to $8,868,000 compared with $32,935,000 in 1925. $9,072,000 was paid to the account of foreign obligations secured by the Salt revenue.

The yearly service of the Reorganization Loan of 1913 was paid by the Salt revenue and subsequently refunded by the Customs.

Owing to the prevailing conditions, the reserve group banks could not have maintained the usual $7,000,000, but at the end of the year the sum maintained amounted to $3,360,000.

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39-341

Material Testing Laboratories in China

BY JAMESON Y. CHANG

THE first step to develop the natural resources of China is to find out the specific properties of the various raw materials according to recognized standards. China has an abundant coal supply, but people have little idea of the calorific power of the various grades. This handicaps the operation of the boiler plant, and gives opportunity for unfair competition of the inferior quality. China has timbers, but engineers are afraid to specify them in their design and contruction work, for they do not know the tensile and compressive strengths of these materials. The products of a number of modern factories and mills in China are comparable with the imported foreign articles, yet people do not have confidence in them for lack of unbiased testimonials and tests. For these and other reasons, Material Testing Laboratories are urgently needed in the present day of China.

Done by Governments Abroad

In foreign countries, such work being far in advance, is supported by the Governments and public institutions. In the United States, there are the Bureau of Standards, the American Society of Testing Materials; in Great Bri ain, the National Physical Laboratory, the British Engineering Standardization Association; etc. Here we have none such organization on a national basis, except the project recently put forward by the Chinese Engineering Society, which is the most prominent engineering organization in China, at present with over 800 full members, and wholly Chinese.

Seeing the urgent need of such an establishment to test native products by modern methods, the Chinese Engineering Society, in 1924, organized a Material Testing Committee with H. H. Ling, President of Nanyang University, Shanghai, as chairman, and S. C. Hsu, President of the Chekiang Institute of Technology, Hangchow, as Vice-chairman. Through the co-operation of the said Society with these two technical institutions a great record has been achieved. The following is part of the work done by them up to November, 1926.

Tested for — *Material Tested*

Ho Shun Steel Works, Pootung, Shanghai; Corrugated Steel Bars.

Yui Hwa Developement Co., Tung-ta, Kiangsu Brick, Sand and Cement.

Lee Noong Brick & Kiln Works, Wusih; Red Building Bricks.

Shanghai Municipal Council, Shanghai; Corrugated Steel Bars and Plain Bars.

Y. C. Lu, Architects, Shanghai: Granite, Cement, Stones, Sand and Corrugated Steel Bars, for the construction of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's tomb.

Yee Tuck Kee, Brick Works, Shanghai; Cinder Concrete Bricks.

Shen Mei Lumber Co., Shanghai; Railway Sleepers.

C. Chuang, Architects, Shanghai; Corrugated Steel Bars for the Building of Kinching Bank, on Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Standard Oil Co. of New York, Shanghai; Soldering Materials.

China Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Shanghai; Cement.

Yao Sing Kee, Contractor, Shanghai; Steel Bars.

Wei Shen Silk Filatures, Kaishing, Chekiang; Coal and Water.

Wu Shing Electric Power Station, Wu-chow, Chekiang; Crude Oil.

Chun Foo Silk Filature, Shanghai; Waste Water and its improvements.

Chinese National Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Shanghai; Electric Motor and Transformer.

Kitchen Radio Co., Shanghai; Crystal Radio Receiver Set.

The Hangchow Tannery, Ltd., Hangchow, Leather.

The most interesting pieces of work seen from the record were the corrugated steel bars tested for the Shanghai Municipal Council, and the soldering material for the Standard Oil Co. of New York, which prove the fact that a well-equipped testing laboratory is very useful for both foreigners and Chinese. Here, we have in Shanghai, chemical laboratories run by foreigners on business basis, but their work is limited to the chemical analysis, and can not meet the demand for mechanical and electrical testings. The Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and the Public Works Department, have done some testing work for clients in their laboratories, but the field is very narrow. What we need is an adequate laboratory along all of the engineering lines; viz, civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical and metallugical testing, for the benefit of the community at large, not for clients only. Therefore the Chinese Engineering Society proposes to do research work besides the commercial testing in their own Laboratory when completed.

Improving the Quality

Industrial research will improve the industries of the country; for by testing only, not by propaganda work, that the quality is known. I select the following three examples which may be of interest to all industries, as representatives of the Chinese own-made products.

(1) Corrugated Steel Bar for Re-inforced concrete, rolled by the Ho Shen Steel Works, Pootung, Shanghai.

Ultimate tensile Strength	60360 lbs. per sq. in.
Modulas of Elasticity	29 800,000 lb. per. sq. in.
Elastic limit	42774 lbs. per sq. in.
Elongation in 8"	29.1%
Cross Section Reduction	70.2%
Cold Bending Testing	Bent 180°, without Bricking.
Bond Stress	332 lbs. per sq. in.

(2) Red Brick manufactured by the Lee Noong Brick & Kiln Works, North Gate, Wusih, Kiangsu.

Absorption	14.4%
Compression strength	2137 lbs. per sq. in.
Flexure Stress	570 „

Classified as the "Medium Brick" according to the A. S. M. T. Standards.

(3) Electric Motor and Transformer manufactured by the Chinese National Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Shanghai. 10 H. P., three phase squirrel cage type induction motor, 350 volts, 50 cycle, 4 poles, protected type enclosure:

Efficiency full load	85.4%
Starting Torque to full Load Torque	2.12
Maximum Torque to Full Load Torque	3.28
Slip at full load	4.0%
Starting Current to Full Load Current	3.04

5 K. V. A. Single Phase Transformer, Oil immersed, self-cooled type 50 cycles.

Voltage Regulation	2.7 %
Efficiency at full load	96.5%

Realizing the importance of industrial researches, attempts have been made by some public and private organizations in China to establish laboratories for such work. The Provincial Government of Szechuen, the province in West China, rich in mineral resources, established a Szechuen Industrial Laboratory in Chengtu in 1914 undertaking mining surveys and ore analysis. Record of this Laboratory has been published in the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*, of June 19th., 1926, and it is not necessary to dwell on this except to mention the fact that it is very difficult for them to carry on their work on account of limited funds and lack of equipment. Mineral analysis had also been undertaken by the laboratory of the Nan Kai College, Tientsin, but they had to discontinue the work in 1926 owing to their Mining Course being suspended for some reason or other. The writer has visited the laboratories of several Cement Mills at Tongshan, Nanking, Hupeh, and Shanghai, and that of the Pacific Alkali Co. at Tangku, Tientsin, but regret to say that most manufacturing concerns do not consider the problem of testing and research seriously at present.

The Material Testing Laboratory of the Chinese Engineering Society that I have referred to here has a different aim from the Research Laboratory of a big industrial concern, nor is it the same as a state laboratory whose activities are usually limited to one province only. This has already aroused widespread interest among both foreign and Chinese circles. Many Chinese firms have pledged to contribute cement, bricks, steel bars, electrical machinery and money. Dr. Werner Amsler, the famous Swiss Testing Machine specialist, of J. Amsler & Co., has donated a 30-Kg. Impact Testing Machine for the proposed laboratory to be built in Shanghai. The Society is now actively compaigning for $50,000 for this scheme, and they will be pleased to receive suggestions and contributions from the public. (Office at 43B, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, with Mr. H. S. Lee of the S. N. & S. H. N. Railways, 257 Range Road, as President, 1926-7) It is the hope of the writer that more such laboratories should be established in the country as one cannot accomplish much in a vast country.

Shanghai January 15, 1927

Rare Turkish tobaccos give distinction to Chesterfield's blend

Drawing from a photograph by our Mr. Gary, showing the loading of Turkish tobacco aboard lighters to be transferred to the ocean liner in midstream.

For Chesterfields, the best Turkish tobacco

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Where does Chesterfield get its spicy tang, its delicate piquancy of taste and aroma? From costly Turkish tobaccos, world-famous for their distinctive character, their sheer excellence of quality.

And how does Chesterfield get its mellow fullness and its satin-smoothness? From the way this fine Turkish is blended with the choicest Domestic leaf; carefully, shrewdly, in that can't-be-copied Chesterfield way that brings out the hidden flavors in each type of leaf.

It took no end of skill and patient experiment to get this blend right.

Was it worth it? Just smoke a Chesterfield and let the good tobaccos speak for themselves!

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39-343

China's Exports to U. S. for 1926

Declared exports through the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, to the United States, showing quantities and values for the year 1926 and a comparison with 1925.

(Values In United States Currency)

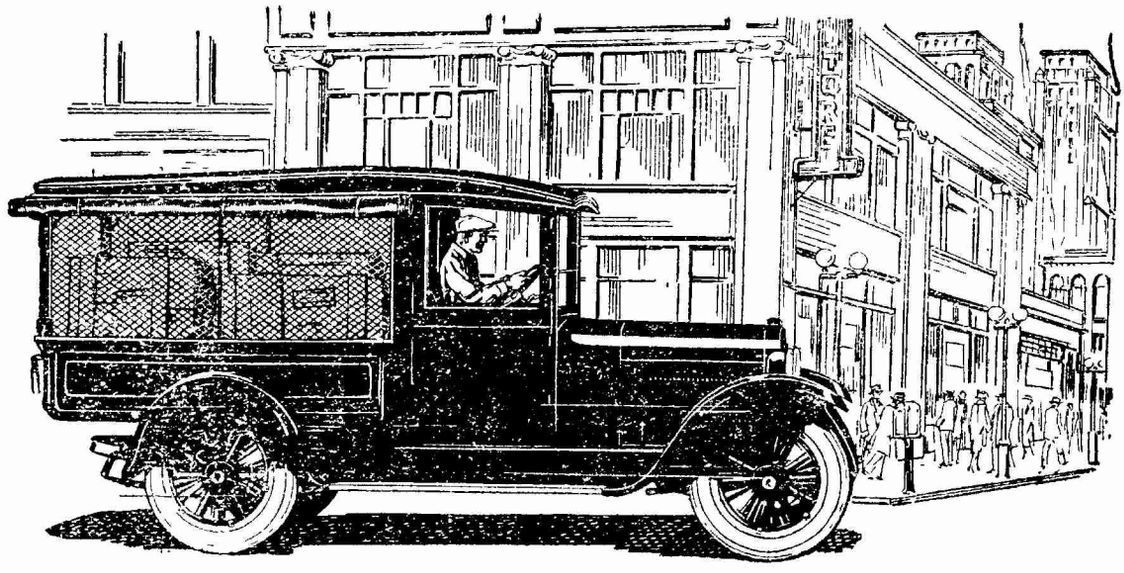
Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*1925 Quantities*	*1925 Values*	*1926 Quantities*	*1926 Values*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)					
Meats					
Egg albumen, dried	lbs.	2,398,761	1,878,251	1,639,801	1,050,539
„ „ fro.	„	1,920,699	257,916	343,720	41,057
„ whole, dried	„	600,760	315,905	131,324	60,696
„ „ fro.	„	2,583,650	427,367	768,390	116,354
„ yolk dried	„	2,718,240	665,849	1,309,132	454,733
„ „ fro.	„	2,830,993	423,414	597,396	98,793
Hides and Skins, Raw (Except Furs)					
	pcs.	24,722)		25,408)	
				1,031,096)	
Buffalo	lbs.	948,328)	206,500		180,435
	pcs.	15,727)		2,381)	
Cow	lbs.	300,974)	73,756	28,371)	8,083
Deer and doe	pcs.	138,874	66,580	29,168	12,734
Goat and kid	„	2,484,136	1,975,495	3,726,610	3,512,771
Sheep & lamb	„	578,096	1,531,326	592,359	1,279,978
Hides and Skins, Dressed					
Sheep and lamb	pcs.	.....	.....	85,602	121,014
Moufflon (pulled Goat Skin)	„	67,923	108,559	9,425	22,042
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	pcs.	9,796	33,274	1,362	6,466
Hare & rabbit	„	201,346	72,483	460,946	110,094
Leopard	„	3,792	38,130	1,238	18,858
Marmot	„	16,883	16,982	48,393	68,368
Pahmi	„	83,688	108,679	21,700	19,084
Raccoon	„	70,519	181,924	39,731	92,930
Squirrel	„	27,000	10,359	62,885	9,685
Weasel	„	852,313	1,154,090	1,306,210	2,126,099
Wolf	„	1,979	3,321	.....	.....
All others	„	39,852	55,612	51,486	66,596
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	pcs.	10,933	46,039	19,614	133,137
Goat & kid crosses	„	500	1,499	8,258	32,097
Dogskin mats	„	86,963	210,101	78,302	196,748
Miscellaneous Animal Products					
Feathers	lbs.	1,750,473	756,020	1,616,078	706,069
Intestines	„	1,583,525	1,612,937	1,124,383	996,330
			$12,232,368		$11,541,790
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)					
Fruits and Nuts					
Peanuts, shelled	lbs.	486,420	23,496	12,000	555
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	lbs.	1,087,520	61,147	448,100	20,533
Vegetable tallow	„	898,085	72,173	1,945	181
Wood oil	gallons	335,293	263,358	300,976	341,048
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices					
Tea	lbs.	9,704,377	1,987,370	10,553,086	2,640,933
			$2,407,544		$3,003,250
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N. E. S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	167,977	81,344	111,408	54,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N. E. S.					
Camphor oil	lbs.	57,848	3,836	10,496	990
Rhubarb	„	134,114	32,979	183,716	60,896
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	1,219,185	120,867	476,480	44,960
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	344	54	1,885	357
			$239,080		$161,573
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	1,662,574	391,235	210,355	30,059
„ waste	„	456,222	43,734	525,809	40,068
„ lace & embroideries		.....	2,526,824	.....	2,403,555
„ misc. manufactures		.....	31,481	.....	14,343
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.					
Hats, fibre	doz.	8,772	30,316	2,832	33,649
„ rush	„	138,064	113,136	118,961	44,337
„ straw	„	15,477	38,080	4,240	8,810
Straw goods			157,766	.....	26,014
Mattings	sq. yds.	126,000	8,587	1,796	196
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	sq. yds	12,401	96,094	10,966	94,014
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	4,881,082	1,302,417	3,518,052	706,073
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	154,418	69,717	235,943	92,516
„ nets human	„	45,669	352,974	52,650	432,432
„ stumps, human	„	661,054	235,005	877,018	333,416
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	6,392,030	30 817,971	6,012,133	29,155,324
„ wild	„	1,193,279	3, 04,540	1,341,908	3,516 725
„ waste	„	4,244 228	3,042,943	3,563,707	2,365 327
„ pongee	„	130,145	374,646	323,624	994,916
„ piece goods	„	70,193	556,398	48,274	346,359
„ cocoons, pierced	„	83,135	89,259	24,010	26,450
„ misc. manuf.	„		28,484		44,724
			$43,711,607		$40,709,407
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Wooden ware		.....	$16,324	.....	$10,204
Lacquerware		.....	6,650	.....	5,292
Bamboo manufactures		.....	7,001	.....	4,584
Books and other Printed Matter					
Books		.....	14,751	.....	20,301
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	pcs.	331,836	70,011	122,659	24,528
Total			$114,737		$64,909
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)					
Clay And Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		.....	33,536	.....	24,116
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware		.....	26,420	$149,265	....
Soapstone ware		.....	25,532	.....	38,617
Total			$85,488		$212,048
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)					
Aluminum, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	127,600	9,756	56,000	3,338
„ oxide	„	627,200	67,142	56,000	7,507
„ regulus	„	3,450,298	383,055	3,404,000	411,586
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of		.....	207,936	.....	229,831
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	ounces	4,604	100.171	19,916	399,202
Total			$768,060		$1,051,554
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)			*NIL*		*NIL*
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)					
Chemicals					
Musk	lbs.	308	$66,489	187	$33,384
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)					
Art. works					
Art. works of		.....	322,125	.....	205,465
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	lbs.	294,168	401,966	517,232	537,591
Mah Jongg		.....	945	.....	.....
Household & personal effects		.....	15,628	.....	6.619
Unenumerated articles		.....	2,012,522	.....	3,076,277
Total			$2,753,186		$3,825,952
Grand Totals			$32,378,559		$40,604,167

China's Exports to the Philippines

Declared exports from Shanghai, China, (thru the American Consulate General) to the Philippine Islands during the year 1926 and a comparison with 1925.

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*1925 Values*	*1926 Values*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939			
Animals and Fish Oils, Fats & Greases			
Lard		$63,190	$101,908

(Continued on page 136)



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DODGE BROTHERS
COMMERCIAL CARS

39-345

Meats		
Albumen	1,372	1,131
Eggs, fresh	834,735	955,795
Hams	198,813	239,149
Manufactures of Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.		
Leather manufactures	14,210	14,131
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oil and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)		
Fodders and Preparations thereof		
Bean cakes	3,623	1,049
Grains and Preparations Thereof		
Flour	69,204	.....
Vermicelli	27,272	832
Fruits and Nuts		
Peanuts, shelled	18,740	25,241
Oil Seeds and Vegetable oils and Fats		
Peanut oil	178,652	277,062
Lubricating oil	.....	4,543
Vegetable Food Products		
Beans	45,461	116,782
Garlic	28,078	46,487
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)		
	N I L	N I L
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)		
Cotton		
Cotton laces & embroideries	10,472	8,891
Cotton misc. manufactures	693,795	484,528
Silk		
Silk, raw	174,331	124,802
„ pongee	15,725	9,746
„ piece goods	21,171	34 044
„ misc. manufactures	4,351	3,086
Wool and Hair		
Carpets, wool	4,191	2,000
Forward	$2,407,386	$2,451,207
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)		
Books and Other Printed Matter		
Books	2,309	3,067
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)		
Clay and Clay Products		
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		1,174
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)		
Iron and Steel		
Pig iron	17,538	19,496
Steel bars	5,767	7,427
Copper, Brass and Bronze		
Brass and manufactures of	.....	1,000
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)		
Electric Machinery and Apparatus		
Electric lamps	47,753	38,921
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)		
	N I L	N I L
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)		
Musical Instruments		
Pianos	3,273	2,948
Scientific and Professional Instruments Apparatus and Supplies N. E. S.		
Photographic supplies	10,146	8,265
Miscellaneous		
Household and personal effects	4,601	.....
Unenumerated articles	146,242	159,833
	$2,645,015	$2,693,338

Declared exports through the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, to Hawaii for the year 1926 and a comparison with 1925.

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*1925 Values*	*1926 Values*
Group O—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)			
Meats			
Eggs, fresh		$7,991	.....
Egg products		601	$2,996
Manufactures of Raw Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.			
Leather manufactures		.....	122
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils & Beverages (Class 10311—17801)			
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices			
Tea		1,902	.....

(Continued from page 234)

Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats		
Peanut oil	1,468	641
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)		
	N I L	N I L
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)		
Cotton		
Cotton laces & embroideries	9,387	2,636
Other Vegetable Fibre, N. E. S.		
Straw goods	187	.....
Wool and Hair		
Carpets, wool	3,105	3,894
Hair Nets, Human	90	.....
Silk		
Silk, raw	76	.....
„ pongee	2 289	1 942
„ piece goods	16,034	18,985
„ Misc. manufactures	2,925	4,537
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)		
Manufactures of Wood		
Wooden ware	357	926
Lacquerware	.....	134
Books and Other Printed Matter		
Books	334	712
Paper, Except Printed Matter		
Parasols	2,523	555
Forward	$49,269	$38,080
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)		
Clay and Clay Products		
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.	2,727	3,452
Other-Non-Metallic Minerals		
Jadeware	.....	268
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999		
Iron and Steel		
Pig iron	7,348	.....
Copper, Brass and Bronze		
Brass and Manufactures of	6,774	5,856
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)		
	N I L	N I L
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)		
	N I L	N I L
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)		
Scientific and Professional Instruments, Apparatus and Supplies, N. E. S.		
Photographic supplies	4,740	.....
Miscellaneous		
Mah Jongg	127	.....
Unenumerated articles	27,878	18,109
	$98,863	$65,765

Foreign Commerce of U.S.A.

The "story behind the story" idea has no better illustration than that to be gleaned from compiled statistics of commerce. To the casual reader such a volume as that issued yearly bythe United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce entitled "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States" is simply a book of reference in which to look up some particular commodity. But there is much more to the volume. To the careful student the whole vista of the commerce of the United States is unfolded just as definitely as if it were thrown on a moving picture screen. Where do coffee, sugar, rubber and silk come from? What quantities are imported? What ports of the United States do they come through? Where do the automobiles, agricultural machines, and electric appliances that America exports go to? What countries are the best customers for these products? Through what ports are they exported?

All these facts and hundreds of others are immediately available to the man who wishes to visualize the country's commerce. Both exports and imports are itemized and indexed by article and country of import or export. Some of the information that one can glean from the perusal of the 1925 issue, just to hand, is really surprising. Who would have thought for instance that Japan would import rice from the United States? But there the figures are: More than twenty million pounds of rice flour, meal and broken rice were exported to Japan, mostly from California, in the year 1925. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is under the able direction of Julius Klien, who is an accomplished lieutenant of his chief, Herbert Hoover, the man who has made the United States Department of Commerce one of the most important arms of the American government.

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News from South China

The less extreme section of the Canton Press expresses opinion that the radical elements now ruling the Kuomintang party in Canton will soon be replaced by a more moderately inclined group, and should this actually happen, the so-called Sun-fo faction may go to Nanchang.

Since the recent election of members of the Kwangtung Provincial Executive Committee and the successful capturing of a majority of the 15 seats by the moderate section, there have been many suggestions of changes in the present administration in Canton. Sun Fo, for a time acting Chairman of both the Provincial and the Municipal Administrative Councils, failed to gain a seat in the Provincial Executive Committee of the Party, athough he was successful at the preliminary election and qualified as a candidate for the final contest for a seat in the Provincial Kuomintang Committee. It is rumored that there is some dissatisfaction at Canton regarding Sun Fo's recent radical speeches.

Another new war tax, one on the income of sampan people and owners of cargo boats, passenger junks, and other craft on the waters of Kwangtung has been suggested. The water population at Canton a unique class who usually are peaceful and ignorant of political doings, are believed to have an aggregate income of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 monthly.

The Compradores Association of Hongkong has withdrawn its recent proposal to charge one per cent. instead of one-half per cent. commission for orders going through their hands between the foreign merchants and the Chinese. The contention for more commission has been that the risk a compradore has to run justifies higher commission, while the Chinese merchants believe that now is a bad time to raise the commission. The ending of the anti-British boycott has not yet restored business to normal.

Miss F. C. Woo, headmistress of St. Paul's College for Girls in Hongkong, with the aid of many friends among the Chinese community, staged a very successful bazaar for the benefit of the college building fund, Hongkong, January 14, 15, and 17. The College is raising $250,000, and all but $70,000 has been raised.

Sir Henry Gollan, Chief Justice of Hongkong, is leaving Hongkong for England on leave in February.

H. Hirota, Japanese Minister to the Hague, visited Hongkong and Canton the second week in January on his way to Europe.

The House of Detention in connection with the Police Department at Hongkong has an interesting "cosmopolitan club" of its own. The inmates now include an American, an Indian, a Mauritian, a Russian, a Malay, besides a number of British.

Hongkong is having difficulty in providing quarters for the 2nd Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment now coming from Gibraltar, and the officers mess will be placed in the Chinese-managed Hotel Savoy.

The Hongkong and the Shanghai Chinese football teams will have their interport games during the Chinese New Year holidays, when a team from Shanghai will visit Hongkong. The South China Athletic Federation will have charge of the games to be played in Hongkong.

Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C. M. G., Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Tung Wah Hospital, the major charitable institution among the Chinese in Hongkong, was given a complimentary banquet by leaders of the Chinese community in Hongkong on January 12 in honour of his being awarded the C. M. G. by the British Government. Dr. Kotewall is one of the two Chinese appointed to the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

Tso Yin Hsien, a returned student from Yale University in America, has been appointed general secretary of the Hongkong Chinese Y. M. C. A. Before Mr. Tso's departure for America to study, he was secretary at Yunnanfu, Canton and other Y. M. C. A.'s in China.

Canton, January 15, 1927.

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Is it the End of Western Concessions in China?

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, leading American business newspaper)

IF, as some optimists would have us believe the disturbances at Hankow, whither we have felt it necessary to send two cruisers to aid Western forces already there, are really only local in character, the whole affair is to be written down as one more and rather convincing witness to the determination of China to shake off foreign domination and to the general unconquerability of that vast people. If, on the other hand, as many indications seem to suggest, the situation is not merely local, but potentially at least involves a very considerable portion of Chinese people and Chinese territory, the developments of the past few days may well mark the beginning of the end of Western concessions as now known, Western profits in China and Western financial control except, of course, along the Eastern fringe of that once mighty empire.

In any case, it is certain that the Chinese peoples, as badly disorganized and torn with civil strife as they are, have become unshakeably determined in their dislike of the foreigner and unalterably fixed in their purpose to throw off the Western yoke in one way or another. When a people, as numerous and as inaccessible as the Chinese masses are, reach this stage, there is no longer any profit in talking about agreements entered into by governments long defunct, and about international law in connection therewith, unless indeed there is an accompanying grim determination to force observance of contracts at the point of the bayonet, a task in this case that even the concert of Western powers, at length more or less in concert (outside of Russia), are likely to hesitate to undertake.

The time has come without the slightest question for an about face by the so-called great powers in their attitude toward China. Indeed the time may be at hand when some such change of front is at once more or less unavoidable. There are a good many who are willing to admit, at least in half measure, that some such state of affairs exists today,

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but who still hark back to the old, old story of chaos in China and the lack of any established regime to which to turn over the reins of government. Such talk is idle for the most part. The internal situation in China today is in no small part due to the interference of Western powers, and in any case is not likely to be cured by the continued presence of Western overlords. If Western powers are to permit the Chinese to manage their own affairs at any time within the calculably near future they probably will have to do so prior to the establishment of order and stability in that country. We are faced here with a situation that demands a high degree of pragmatism and realism in policy. We must make the best of a bad situation, save what we can from the wreck and make a new start that can be expected to promise something better for the indefinite future.

For a good while past the great powers have been acting in China very much as we ourselves and alone have been acting in some of the weak and dependent republics and principalities of the Caribbean—with a high hand indeed. Such a line of policy may or may not be indefinitely feasible where the peoples subjected to it are few and their country readily accessible. It certainly does not hold out much promise in the case of China. We, if we are wise, shall lose no time in laying the foundations for a new Chinese policy—and that, of course, goes for all nations concerned.

Shanghai Dealers in Silk and Waste Silk

The following list of Chinese dealers in raw silk and silk waste appeared in a recent number of the Chinese Economic Bulletin:

Name	Manager		Address
Yi Foong Chang	Chao Pin-san	16	Heng I Li, Siking Road
Woo Chue Chan	Cheng Liang Ching	21	Hankow Road
Hang Hsiang Tung	Yuan Fu T'ang	15	Heng I Li, Siking Road
Tung K'ang Tai	Ling Chih Fang	514	Nanking Road
Pao Yuan Hsiang	Chang Mao Sheng	301	Ju I Li, Shantung Road
Heng Tai Shing	Huang Jui Ch'ing	333	Tung Hai Li, Peking Road
Chang Feng	Chang Wei Ming	533	Te Feng Li, Peking Road
Cheng Feng	Yen Li Ch'ing	189	Shansi Road
Tai Feng	Huang Chi Wen	419	Yu Yin Li, Peking Road
Tjng Feng	Yang Hsin Chi	303	Yung Ping Li, Kweichow Rd.
Cheng Yu Hsiang	Chen Chih Hsin	75	Ningpo Road
Yung Ta	Wu Yun Tai	4	Quai de France
Gee Fong & Co.	Hsieh Hao Feng	16	Kiukiang Road
Hsiang Tai Sin	Lu Jui Sheng	66	An Lo Li, Woo Foo Loong
Fei Chiu Kee	Fei Chiu Ping	1254	Chung Te Li, Peking Rd.
Heng Shen Tai	Wu Teng Ying	6	Kiukiang Road
Feng Mow Kee	Feng Mow Tang	550	Kuan Ch'un Fang, Nanking Road
Wan Sung Fong	Loo Ding Wen	60	Ch'ing Shun Li, Peking Rd.
Ch'en Yin Chi	Ch'en Yin Chuan	531	Peking Road
Tai Kang Hsiang	Yang Kwei How	136	Kuan Ning Fang, Ningpo Rd.
Yi Feng Hsiang	Pan Ying Tang	38	Taiwan Road
Heng Feng	Shen Lien Fang	97	Chi I Li, Bung Tong Loong, Nanking Road
Heng Mow Yu	Hsu Chun Mei	37	Te An Li, N. Shansi Road
Yi Cheng	Hsu Kwan Yun	39	Taiwan Road
Kung Hing	Yu Fan Ching	5	Kao Yang Li, Bung Tong Loong, Nanking Road
Ting Yu	Ting Ju Ling	17	Wusih Road
Cheng Ta	Chiu Yun Chih	65	Ningpo Road
Cheng Chang	Tai Lu Lin	330	Chi Hsiang Lee, Honan Rd.
Pao Tai Ho	Chu Chi Hsiang	220	Ku Chia Loong, Ningpo Rd.
Heng Hing Kung	Kao Hsiao Tung	233	Min Ch'ang Li, Szechuen Rd.

Waste Silk Dealers

Name	Manager		Address
Jeng Kee	Wu Cheng Ho	1255	Chung Te Li, Peking Road
Chia Feng	Cheng Wei Chuan	30	Sung Pai Li, Shantung Road
Ku Wen Chi	Ku Wen Piao	421	Te Si, Chekiang Road
Chu Ch'in Chi	Chu Chi Hsiang	215	Chang Sha Rd.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Liang Yung-li, a native of Sing Chang Hsien, Chekiang, received his preparatory education at Nanyang University, after which he joined the Chung Hwa Book Company of Shanghai as an English editor. Later he enrolled in the Comparative Law School of China, of Soochow University, where he studied for three years. He also studied French and Latin at the L'Universite L'Aurore, Shanghai. Upon graduation from law school, he received the degree LL. B. and was elected a member of the Phi Tau Phi, the Scholastic Honour Society of China.

Mr. Liang Yueng-li

梁 蓉 立

While a student in Law School, Mr. Liang was for two years chief Editor of the China Law Review, a bilingual publication and was the author of many articles in Chinese and English on legal topics, translator of "The Chinese Supreme Court Decisions," a continuation of Dr. F. T. Cheng's well-known translation, and is at present engaged in translating into Chinese, Professor Fenwick's work on International Law. For a time he assisted Mr. Eugene Chen, present Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government in editing the now defunct Min Pao published at Peking. Recently he has practiced law at Shanghai, and in addition has served as editor in the department of Legal Literature of the Commercial Press, and professor of political science in the Comparative Law School of China. At present he is serving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, Hankow, as a secretary, acting concurrently as Head of the Division of Translation, an office which has charge of all documents in foreign languages. Mr. Liang often contributes to newspapers at Shanghai, including the China Weekly *Review*.

'Young General' Says China Will Unite if Attacked

Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the Mukden warlord, declared that if foreign aggression continues in China that all Chinese, Northerners and Southerners "will rise together to defend their country." The interview, which appeared in the Tientsin *Yih Shih Pao*, and was circulated by the *Chun Mei* agency, follows:

"I have told my countrymen that during this time all should awake, giving up civil conflict, planning for construction of the country and consolidation of our sovereignty. Chinese civil wars are caused by the difference of opinion on domestic policy. But according to the ancient Chinese poems, although brothers fight each other within the house, without they stand together when fighting people outside of their walls. We will defend the country from foreign aggression, even if we do fight among outselves. This has been the charactor of the Chinese people for several thousand years.

"The movement at Hankow and Kiukiang is of course rather reckless, but I am confident that the trouble will calm down shortly. The Chinese have long suffered from unequal treatment. They must do something to remove the oppression sooner or later. If there were no oppression, this kind of practice would be prevented. If more oppression comes from the other side the situation will become worse. If the British attempt force, I am sure every Chinese, northerner and southerner, will rise together and defend the country.

"The Britsh are sending a big squadron to the inland waters. They seem to think that by holding our throats, they can prevent us from breathing. If more ill-treatment comes, all of us, both south and north, will join and devote our entire energy to face the foreigners. We will not care for our lives, but to preserve our sovereignty. Maybe this is a chance for civil war to end at last, for conflicting parties to be united to defend the country as a whole. Who knows what will happen?

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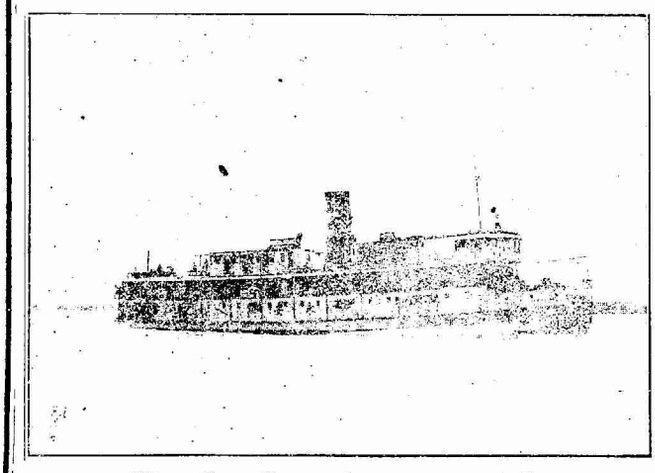

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Men and Events

W.W. Baer, Far Eastern representative of the Union Oil Company of California, San Francisco, is in Shanghai on business.

The Salvation Army in Tientsin has opened a soup 'kitchen' which has accommodations for serving 1,000 Chinese refugees daily.

The Spanish Government has dispatched a crusier, the Don Blas Delezo to China for the purpose of protecting Spanish subjects and interests,

Mrs. F. Ayscough addressed the Chinese Art Study Circle at the Union Club of China on Monday, Jan. 24 on the subject, "Symbols in the Forbidden City."

The British Women's Association in Shanghai is raising a fund for the purpose of caring for British refugees arriving in Shanghai from points in the interior.

Sir Percival Phillips, correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, who has been in Hankow observing the situation, has returned to Shanghai where he will remain for several days.

According to a *Reuter* report from Tokyo dated Jan. 21, the Japanese Cabinet has approved an appropriation of Yen 2,000,000 for the Hanyehping Coal and Iron works at Hankow.

The annual business meeting of the Shanghai Moral Welfare League was held on Wednesday, Jan. 26 Mrs. J. J. Brenneman is secretary of the organization and Rev. G. Carleton Lacy is treasurer.

Prof. W. M. Porterfield of St. John's University will address the China Society of Science and Arts on Friday Jan. 28 at the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society on the subject. "How the Bamboo Grows."

J. E. Ellis of the Zellerbach Paper Company of Shanghai and San Francisco departed on the President Jackson on Jan. 23 for a two months trip to South China, the Philippines, Straits Settlements and Siam.

The American Chamber of Commerce has issued an appeal to American firms in Shanghai urging the managers to recommend service in the American Volunteer Units on the part of American employes.

The Texas Oil Company has declared a dividend of 10 percent for the year ending December 31, 1926, according to information received in Shanghai by J. V. Murray, manager of the Company for the Far East.

S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, has distributed copies in English of the address of Baron Shidehara, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs at the session of the Diet on January 18.

Major P. G. Eastwick of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce in Peking, accompanied by Mrs. Eastwick, arrived in Shanghai this week from America and after a few days here expects to proceed to Peking.

American marines numbering some 300 which have been stationed at Guam have been transferred to the Philippine Islands in order to be in readiness for service in the protection of American lives and properties in China.

The United States Army authorities in the Philippine Islands have made arrangements for caring for 10,000 American refugees from China in case the evacuation of all American citizens from China should become necessary.

The Palais Oriental Theater on Avenue Joffre, which has been taken over by the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation, was opened by the new management on Sunday, Jan. 23. The theater will now be known as the Peacock Orient Theater.

Americans from the China outports arriving in Shanghai have been asked to register their names and addresses at the local American Consulate-General, according to notification issued last week by C. E. Gauss, American Consul General.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has just issued the second edition of his book, "Foreign Rights and Interests in China," copies of which have been received by Shanghai book stores.

Bishop Birney of the Methodist Mission who has been on an inspection trip to Nanchang, Kiukiang and Hankow returned to Shanghai on Saturday, Jan. 22 and departed again on Sunday, Jan. 23 for Chingkiang and other stations of the mission on the Yangtsze.

The American Consulate General at Shanghai is taking a census of all American residents, blanks having been mailed out for that purpose. Americans are requested to list all members of their families and to supply their street addresses and telephone numbers

Chu Chao-hsin, Chinese delegate at the League of Nations at Geneva has protested against the figures showing the production of opium in China which were published in connection with a chart which is being issued by the League of Nations Opium Commission.

Charles Dailey, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, who has been at Hankow for several months arrived in Shanghai on Friday, Jan. 21 in order to meet Mrs. Dailey who returned to China on the President Jackson on Jan. 22 after a visit with relatives in America.

L. K. Kentwell. British attorney in Shanghai, who was disbarred from practice in the British Supreme Court some time ago, renounced his British citizenship on Monday, Jan. 25. Mr. Kentwell who is of Chinese parentage, was born in Hongkong, and was educated in England.

Mrs. Dorothy Underwood of Tientsin who was involved with her husband James B. Underwood in an arms swindle several months ago, was declared insane by the American Consular Court in Tientsin last week. Mr. Underwood was tried in the U. S. Court for China and convicted.

Upon the recommendation of the foreign Consuls in Harbin, foreign residents have refused to pay municipal taxes to the Harbin municipality on the grounds that the local municipal council was dissolved by the Chinese military authorities without regard to treaty arrangements.

The "Hsin Peking" belonging to Butterfield and Swire which operates between Shanghai and Ningpo was fired upon by Northern troops last week when the ship was passing the forts which guard the entrance to Ningpo. Although the boat was struck several times none of the passengers was injured.

F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai has issued a notification to the effect that no further applications for registration of trade marks will be received by the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai and that in future all trade mark applications must be sent to the new Government Bureau of Trade Marks at Peking.

L. M. Wilson, special correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance arrived in Shanghai this week and after a few days here plans to depart for Hankow. The North American Newspaper Alliance is an association of leading newspapers in the United States, Canada and South America. Mr. Wilson is staying at the Plaza Hotel in Shanghai.

Three thousand Chinese employes of the Heng Fong Cotton Mill, a Chinese concern in Shanghai, rioted on the evening of Jan. 22, and before they could be ejected from the mill destroyed considerable machinery and in addition set fire to a considerable quantity of cotton. They were finally ejected by the police. The riot started as a result of a dispute over the payment of the New Year bonus.

British banks, business houses and shipping companies in Hankow which have been closed since the taking over of the British Concession at that place by the Nationalist Government, reopened for business on Monday, Jan. 24, the action being taken upon the request of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce which declared that a serious financial crisis might develop owing to the approaching China New Year settlement, should the British firms remain closed.

Apparently, with an eye on future developments, Marshal Chang Tso-ling, has appointed the following as high abvisers to his Ankuochun Party: Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Tsung-yu, Tseng Yu-chien, Liang Shih-yi and Yu Kuo-sung. The Japanese reports on these appointments were to the affect that Marshal Chang hoped, following the Chinese New Year Holidays, to put Liang Shih-yi in as premier in a new Peking Cabinet and that the 'movement to make Chang Tso-ling president was progressing.'

The Rev. G. G. Warren, for practically forty years a missionary in Central China died at Changsha on Sunday, Jan. 16. Warren was born at Exeter, England in 1861 and was educated at Didsbury College, Manchester. For many years he served as treasurer of the Chinese Famine Relief Commission in Hunan Province. Aside from his missionary work, Rev. Warren was noted for his athletic prowess having swum the Yangtsze River at Hankow and on one occasion is said to have swum a distance of 40 miles down the Han River during a flood.

The annual meeting of the Committee of Management of the Shanghai Navy Y. M. C. A. was held on Jan. 18 The Committee which will serve through 1927 appointed at the meeting is as follows: G. G. Stroebe, chairman; C. C. Foulk, treasurer; Dr. A. H. Swan, H. H. Cameron, N. A. Viloudaki, J. B. Sawyer, H. Strausser, G. W. Phillco, J. V. Latimer, J. C. Clark, R. P. Roberts, C. M. Drury, Mrs. Edward Whittaker, H. W. Clair, Paul W. Brown. Members of the staff present at the meeting were A. D. Clark, Fred C. Balfour and C. F. Li.

The Asiatic Selling Company, Ltd., which has offices in New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore and Osaka, is now opening offices in Shanghai, the arrangements being under the supervision of Frank R. Eldridge, vicepresident and manager. Mr. Eldridge was formerly chief of the Division on Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. from which position he resigned last September. While connected with the Department of Commerce, Mr. Eldridge was the author of several books dealing with American trade with the Far East, the most notable being "Oriental Trade Methods."

(*Continued on page VI*)

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39-353

Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

Although the domestic situation in China has been overshadowed by the external situation chiefly due to the dispatching of additional military and naval forces to China by Great Britain, certain significant moves have been made in Honan and Chekiang which show that the Nationalists and Northern militarists are still juggling for position and that decisive battles may not be far in the future. Foreigners returning to Shanghai from Hankow report significant Cantonese troop movements from both Kiangsi and Hupeh toward Hankow, thus indicating that the Nationalist forces consider the situation in Honan to be most important for the present.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, commander of about all that is left of the old Chihli forces is still sitting in Chengchow on the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railways and thus is preventing Chang Tso-ling from sending troops further south than the Hwangho or Yellow River. In the mean time many of Marshal Wu's most important subordinates are either flirting with, or have actually gone over, to the South. This is especially true of Gen. Chin Yun-ao, a brother of Gen. Chin Yun-peng who is closely affiliated with the Fengtien Party. Sometime ago Chang Tso-ling had in mind the appointment of Chin Yun-peng as Premier in a Cabinet exclusively Fengtien for the purpose of making active war against the South, but Wu Pei-fu blocked this by immediately starting a hostile move against Chin's brother, Chin Yun-ao in Honan. Chin Yun-ao immediately retaliated by going to Hankow and entering into negotiations with the Nationalists, thus indicating that the Northern militarists are still divided and fighting among themselves.

Gen. Bei Bao-san

General Bei Bao-san at Hangchow

An interesting development in the Chekiang situation has been the transfer of Gen. Bei Bao-san from Haichow in northern Kiangsu to Hangchow in Chekiang province. Gen. Bei for many years has been stationed at the town of Haichow on the north Kiangsu coast where he controlled a considerable portion of the salt revenue from the Haichow salt fields, the most important district in China. Both Sun Chuan-fang commander of the forces in Kiangsu and Chang Chung-chang, commander in Shantung have wanted to oust Gen. Bei from his control of the Haichow salt revenue so they have at last succeeded by having him transferred to Hangchow, where Gen. Bei is supposed to be making preparations for meeting the first shock of the Nationalist advance into Chekiang.

However, it now begins to appear that the Nationalists are getting ready for a real drive into Chekiang for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province and according to report has appointed Gen. Tan Yen-kai a well-known Cantonese to lead the advance against Marshal Sun in Chekiang province. Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, who is supposed to be helping Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in Kiangsu and Chekiang, recently has been withdrawing his troops from Nanking and Pukow and transferring them to northern Kiangsu in the vicinity of Hsuchowfu on the border between Kiangsu and Honan, thus indicating that Gen. Chang fears that a Cantonese victory in Honan might immediately become a menace to his own position in northern Kiangsu and Shantung.

Sun Chuan-fang Practically Abandoned

Owing to the recent actions of Gen. Chang Chung-chang in withdrawing his forces from Nanking and Pukow, it appears that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang will be forced to shift for himself in the approaching fight with the Nationalists in the Lower Yangtsze area. A further indication of this situation was also provided in Marshal Sun's action on Jan. 20 in taking over collection of the Customs surtaxes at Shanghai, something which Marshal Chang Tso-ling tried to prevent by ordering Sun to permit the surtaxes here to go to Peking. But Sun refused and is now putting the money, amounting to approximately Tls. 1,300,000 monthly, in his own coffers, the collections being made through the medium of the Bank of China. The process followed is that after the merchants have paid their fees amounting to five percent to the Maritime Customs Administration, they are told to go to the Bank of China and pay an additional 2½ percent surtax based on the Customs valuation, before the goods are released.

British Naval and Troop Movements

The British Government has now apparently decided to take definite action in respect to the protection of Britons in Shanghai, for the *Reuters* reports from Hongkong on Jan. 23 stated that three companies of Punjabi troops from Hongkong are being dispatched immediately for Shanghai and that the entire Punjabi Regiment at Hongkong has orders to sail for Shanghai within the next few days. In addition to this reports from India state that a brigade from Jhansi has been ordered to embark from Calcutta for China service. *Reuter* reports from London also tell of preparations for dispatching troops to China stating that the First Battallion of the Devonshire regiment has been ordered to embark and that the First Battallion of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and First Battallion of the Border Regiment have received notice to stand by for embarkation on short notice for China service. Later reports also tell of further preparations to the effect that the first battallions of the Middlesex Regiment and the Cameronians stationed at Catterick and the Green Howards at Richmond have also received orders to stand by. Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt of British China Squadron, who has been in Hankow conferring with British officials there, has returned to Hongkong, while the British crusier Caradoc has been ordered to Shanghai from Hongkong.

Japanese also Sending Naval Forces

Although a report from Tokyo stated that the Japanese will not cooperate in the British plans for landing forces at Shanghai, the *Toho* News Agency reported on Jan. 24 that the 24th Japanese destroyer flotilla had sailed for China, the flotilla consisting of the Hinoki, Yanagi, Kashi, and Mono. The *Shanghai Mercury* always closely in touch with Japanese activities printed an account in its issue of Jan 24. stating that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in Peking had called on Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking and urged that the Japanese cooperate with the British in the defense of Shanghai against the Nationalist forces, suggesting that 1,500 'troops' each from the British, French and American ships and 2,000 from the Japanese ships be landed in Shanghai immediately for the purpose of protecting foreign interests. A further report from Tokyo in the *Mercury* stated that Sir John Tilley, British Ambassador to Japan was calling on the Japanese Foreign Office daily urging cooperative action in China.

The Hankow Negotiations

Nothing more substantial than newspaper rumors has come out of the protracted negotiations which have been proceeding for several days between the British and Chinese Nationalist officials at Hankow. The *Toho* Agency reported that a dispatch had been received in Peking from the Chinese Legation in London to the effect that any possible settlement reached between the British and Nationalists at Hankow would be only considered as a local and provisional arrangement and would have no possible bearing upon future negotiations of the two governments respecting the concessions and extraterritoriality. British business houses, banks and shipping companies reopened for business in Hankow on Monday, Jan. 24, the action being taken as the result of representations made by the Chinese who urged the British to reopen in order to avoid a financial panic incidental to the China New Year commercial and financial settlement.

Sino-Belgian and Sino-Japanese Treaties

Negotiations are proceeding in Peking between the Chinese and Belgians and the Chinese and Japanese in respect to the revision of their respective treaties. The Belgian Minister caused a mild sensation by announcing at the opening of the Sino-Belgian negotiations that the Belgians were prepared to turn over to the Chinese the Belgian Concession at Tientsin. This naturally caused surprise owing to the tenseness of the situation now existing between the British and Chinese in respect to the British Concession at Hankow. *Reuters*, the British news service, in a dispatch from Peking minimized the Belgian declaration by explaining that the Belgian Concession at Tientsin was nothing more than a 'funk hole' where Chinese political refugees found protection and that no foreigners lived in the concession at all.

Very little is known regarding the Sino-Japanese negotiations largely owing to the fact that nothing more than the preliminary announcements of the Chinese and Japanese negotiators has appeared in the papers. It is known however that Mr. Saburi of the Treaty-making Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office has been traveling extensively in China for several weeks sounding out the views of the Chinese leaders of all factions on the subject of the Sino-Japanese Treaty.

From the Chinese Press

January. 17—Chang Tso-ling definitely orders his son, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang and Gen. Chang Chung-chang to prepare to dispatch troops to Honan over the Peking-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railways, the instructions being that nothing is to be done to interfere with Marshal Wu Pei-fu—More British refugees arrive in Hankow from Changsha—Strike in Hankow Customs House settled—Sino-Belgian Treaty negotiations to start on Jan. 17—Peking Cabinet appoints Hsu Pao-heng as secretary of the Cabinet—Serious storms strike all parts of Manchuria—Pan Fu, Minister of Communications reported to have opened negotiations with the Federal Radio Corporation of America for the construction of a station in Northern Kiangsu province—Fengtien party continues agitation for taking over British concession in Tientsin—Chang Yin-hua resigns from civil governorship of Honan and Chen Chien-tung appointed to position—Admiral Tu Shi-kwei, Minister of Navy and Pang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce depart for North from Nanking—Large mass-meeting at Canton scheduled for Jan. 15 to discuss Hankow trouble, called off, but laborers and students continuing agitation.

January 18—Kenseikai party conference in Tokyo urges sympathetic policy toward China—Sun Chuan-fang announces intentions to impose Customs surtaxes on Jan. 20—Dr. Koo and Belgian Minister deliver felicitous speeches on the opening of Sino-Belgian treaty negotiations—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states there is likelihood of Britain adopting a forceful attitude at Hankow owing to the low water in the Yangtsze preventing the dispatching of crusiers above Nantungchow—Chang Yin-hua, former civil governor of Honan urged by Wu Pei-fu to accept post of director general of finance for province—Reported that brigade of troops under Gen. Chin Yun-ao which rebelled from Wu Pei-fu in Honan, has been disarmed—Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai telegraphs Dr. Koo recommending that the new Belgian treaty should be 'equal' similar to the Sino—Austrial commercial treaty—French Government decorates Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and also Fu Siao-en, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

January 19—Japanese *Toho* Agency report from Peking states that representative of Peking Government has already approached the British and French on the question of the withdrawal of the Tientsin concessions—Sun Chuan-fang announces plans to collect surtaxes at Shanghai, Chinkiang, Nanking and Soochow beginning Jan. 20—Peking Cabinet notifies Japanese Minister that Peking is ready to start negotiations on Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty—Hankow report states that negotiations on the question of the British Concession at Hankow have not yet started, all conversations to date having to do with the actions of Nationalist troops at Changsha in refusing to permit the evacuations of foreigners—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Hankow demands the immediate removal of the Nationalist Government to Hankow—Nationalists at Hankow announce early issuance of $9,000,000 in Treasury Notes—Chinese *Kuo Wen* Agency report from Hankow states that although the British Hankow Concession may be returned to the British, the liklihood of a resumption of British business in Hankow is unlikely for the present—Shanghai Customs authorities burn $250,000 worth of opium at Shanghai, same having been seized from shipments originating in Szechuen, Yunnan and Persia—Rumored that Gen. Lin Shi-yung chief of staff for Marshal Sun Chuan-fang may be appointed at the head of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary in place of Col. Yen Chun-yang—Question of Japan's relations with China receives major attention at opening of Japanese Diet—Japanese Minister to Netherlands, Mr. Morita investigates conditions at Canton—China General Federation of Labor Unions removes headquarters from Canton to Hankow—Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington reports to Peking Cabinet that American Government is shortly planning to abrogate the Sino-American Treaty and begin negotiations of new treaty—Gen. Tang Chi-yao, tupan of Yunnan declares the enforcement of the Customs surtaxes—Marshal Chang Tso-ling calls on Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister and informs him that it is absolutely necessary for the Peking Government to enforce the Customs surtaxes immediately owing to the pressing need for money, to which the Japanese Minister replies that despite China's need for funds, it is impossible for Japan to agree to the plan.

January 20—Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief of staff of Chang Tso-ling departs from Peking for Mukden—Anti-British demonstrations at Changsha pass off without incident—Nationalists forces at Kiukiang remove anti-British posters; Chinese postal employes at Kiukiarg threaten strike—Chinese troops at Icharg fire on foreign steamers,

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Civil Engineer	Automobile Work
Agriculture and Poultry	

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Address.....Occupation.....

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39-355

In the United States Court for China

In re the Matter of the Estate of SARAH A. FISHER, Deceased.

Cause No. 2886
Estate No. 643
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH A. FISHER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before July 11, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES B. DAVIES
c/o Davies & Bryan,
4 Hongkong Road
Shanghai.

January 10, 1927.

one person being killed on the Fuching; Yang Sen orders his soldiers to cease interference with Yangtsze shipping—Japanese *Toho* Agency reports state that Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs has recommended that the collection of the surtaxes be postponed—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that the sum of $34,000,000 will be realized by the Customs surtaxes, of which some $22,000,000 will be realized by the Northern militarists who propose to allocate $7,000,000 to the provinces and $15,000,000 to the Central Government; The Peking Government will use $5,000,000 for administrative purposes, $4,000,000 for clearing up foreign and domestic loans, $1,000,000 for educational work and $3,000,000 for paying salary arrears for China's ministers and consuls abroad—Chang Tso-ling appoint three committees of advisers for the Ankuochun to handle Politics, Finance and Foreign Affairs; Liang Shih-yi will head the Political Committee, Sun Pao-chi the Foreign Affairs Committee and Tsao Ju-lin the Financial Committee, all of which will be independent of the Peking Cabinet—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, tupan of Anhwei has announced his intentions of assessing the customs surtaxes in Anhwei province—Peking Diplomatic Corps meets to consider the problem of the surtaxes.

January 21—*Kuo Wen* Agency report from Peking states that Marshal Chang Tso-ling favors the payment of all of the Customs surtaxes to the Central Government in order that the money could be used for 'constructive' works in China, hence Marshal Chang is opposed to the independent assessment of the surtaxes at Shanghai by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang—Honan situation remains confused owing to disloyalty of Wu Pei-fu's subordinates, it now being reported that Gen. Tien Wei-chin has also changed over to the Nationalists—Tokyo *Asahi* newspaper in reference to the situation in China states that Japan should deal independently with China in respect to the question of the Chinese tariff—Gen. Yang Yu-ting returns to Mukden—Japanese still opposed to granting Customs surtaxes, according to reports of meeting of Peking Diplomatic Corps—Peking Finance Department prepares list of luxuries for special taxation—Japanese *Toho* report states that Sino-Japanese Treaty negotiations will start on Jan. 21 and that China's delegates will be Wellington Koo, Tiao Tso-chien, Chien Tai-chen, Chou Chuan-ching, and three secretaries—Fengtien troops under Gen. Wan Fu-lin evacuate Wuyuan leaving the area to the Shansi troops to protect—Marshal Chang Tso-ling's departure from Peking delayed owing to the pressure of diplomatic, political and military affairs—*Toho* Agency interviews Sun Fo declares that the Nationalists maintain friendly relations with the Soviet because the Soviet maintains 'friendly and equal relations with China and that when other nations also negotiate equal treaties that China's relations with the other nations will also improve; that the Nationalists are absolutely committee to the principle of restoring the Concessions, but do not intend to repeat the Hankow situation in respect to other British Concessions; also the Nationalists support the principle of the freedom of the laborers to organize unions, but opposed to labor aggressions against Capital and announces the formation of a Labor Arbitration Commission to settle disputes in the future, also declared that even though the British should be able to regain the Hankow concession by force that such an action might have disastrous consequences in the relations of the two nations.

January 22.—Japanese *Toho* report states that Chang Tso-ling held conference with Japanese, British, French and Dutch ministers in Peking on the general political situation—Negotiations started in Peking between Japanese and Chinese for revision of Sino-Japanese Treaty, the Japanese delegation being composed of Yoshizawa, Minister; Hori, Legation Counsellor; and Secretaries Nishida, and Shigemitsu—Anti-British organization in Canton, the Anti-British Economic Severance Committee takes census of British goods in Canton and announces plan to hold public auction—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sends letter to Wang Ching-wei at Canton urging him to resume his former post; also reported that Tai Tien-chiu who refused to see Messrs. Saburi and Morita of Japanese Foreign Office when they were in Canton, has already gone to Nanchang—Gen. Tang Sen-chi of the 8th Nationalist army is transferring troops from Changsha, Hunan to Hankow and Kweichow troops under Gen. Yang Tsu-ming, formerly stationed at Changteh are also proceeding to Hankow, preparatory to the launching of an offensive in Honan against the Northern Allies—At conclusion of first session of Sino-Japanese Treaty Negotiations, Dr. Wellington Koo stated that China intends to negotiate an equal treaty with Japan 'step by step' but Japanese chief delegate declared that since the new treaty involves the question of the Customs surtaxes, that it will be necessary for Japan to consult with the Powers on the question—Chang Tso-ling moves two brigades of Fengtien troops into Changteh, Honan to help Wu Pei-fu settle his troubles with his disloyal subordinates who have gone over to the South—Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs holds conference with Eugene Chen of Nationalist Government at Hankow; also confers with T. V. Sung Minister of Finance of Nationalist Government—Nationalists officially open new Central Government Bank with reserve of $5,000,000 Nationalists send 20,000 for war sufferers in Shensi—Nationalists call conference for the improvement of telegraphic facilities—*Kuo Wen* report states two British boats on Upper Yangtsze steaming abreast caused sinking of 'several hundred' Chinese junks and drowning of many persons—Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, assumes office as Co-Director of the Commercial Port of Shanghai and Woosung in place of Dr. V. K. Ting who has resigned on account of illness resulting from an injury in an automobile accident.

January 23.—As result of protest filed by Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Hankow, the British Chamber of Commerce announces that British banks, shipping companies and business houses will reopen on Monday, Jan. 24—Japanese *Toho* report states that Soviet Government is mobilizing forces on Siberian border, presumably for the

(*Continued on page VI*)

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Illuminating Work on Japan

Present Day Japan. By Yusuke Tsurumi. G.$1.75. Columbia University Press.

Mr. Tsurumi's book comprises six lectures given by him before Columbia University in New York City. In a scholarly, lucid and informing style, the author presents a comprehensive survey of modern intellectual, literary and political tendencies in Japan. We have read no book in recent years that so satisfyingly deals with the subject. Mr. Tsurumi is modest in speaking of his own country and fair in discussing others; but he does not hesitate to tell what he thinks.

We are particularly pleased to find, for instance, that he does not hesitate to tell what he thinks of the utterances of such men as Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. In his propaganda for a larger United States navy, Admiral Fiske said, "I do not mean to suggest that war is even possible; but nevertheless, it may be pointed out that the Japanese and the Americans have taken attitudes that are irreconcilable." Mr. Wilbur, the Secretary of the Navy, is quoted by the author as having said, "There is nothing so cooling to a hot temper as a piece of cold steel."

Commenting on these unwise utterances, Mr. Tsurumi says, "I do not utter a breath of criticism against these high authorities for the sentiments they have expressed....On reading these words, however, I am profoundly pained to learn that Americans of such undoubted position and character regard my country as a standing menace to the security of the United States, and I am driven to wonder whether these opinions represent the solemn judgement of the American people."

It is our opinion that they do not, that they represent merely the jingo element in the government; and we would be glad if Mr. Tsurumi's book would put a stop to anti-Japanese agitation in the United States.

The author discourses pleasantly about modern Japanese literature. His chapter referring to the avidity with which Japanese read newspapers is sufficient evidence that the Japanese are a progressive people. The number of Japanese newspapers exceeds eleven hundred and their combined circulation is between six and seven million. The Tokyo Asahi spends as much money for foreign cables as does the London Times. The illiteracy in Japan is under five percent.

Mr. Tsurumi belongs to the group in Japan that may be said to represent the young intellectuals. If all of them show as much restraint, Japan is on the highroad not only of achieving distinction for itself but also of winning the irrefragable friendship of the United States. His book is well worth pondering over.

Thomas Steep.

How the Turks Got Their Independence

THE BLIGHT OF ASIA, by George Horton, 292 pp. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

There are two versions to the story of modern Turkey. A clergyman who recently returned to New York from the Near East, spoke of the rapid advancement Turkey has made in government administration and educational work. He strongly advocated America's ratification of the Lausanne Treaty. George Horton, however, gives in his book the other version of the Turkish rule in Asia Minor in the most outspoken manner.

The author was for thirty years consul and consul-general of the United States in the Near East. He was an eyewitness to many of the political events in that part of the world which startled all civilized nations by the cruelty of the Turks. Being no longer connected with the United States Government, he writes from his own observations free from the restraints when writing in an official capacity.

The story of the burning of Smyrna and the massacre of a large part of its inhabitants is related with all its gruesome details, bringing before the western nations a vivid picture of the horrible crimes of the Turks against civilization and the progress of the world.

"Certainly at Smyrna, nothing was lacking in the way of atrocity, lust, cruelty and all that fury of human passion which, given their full play, degrade the human race to a level lower than the vilest and cruelest of beasts. For during all this diabolical drama the Turks robbed and raped. One of the keenest impressions which I brought away with me from Smyrna was a feeling of shame that I belonged to the human race."

The author blames the political intrigues of the Western Powers for their noninterference of these atrocities many of which were enacted within a short distance of powerful Allied battle fleets. Italy considered that Smyrna had been promised her, and it was told that the Turks received munitions and many arms from Italian shippers. French capitalists and the French Government, according to Mr. Horton, have been investing heavily in Turkey and Gallic propaganda has been pushed by a vast network of Catholic schools officially supported, whose object, in so far as the government's interest is concerned, has been to catch the natives young and make Frenchmen out of them. As far as England was concerned, Greece was the victim of British internal politics which seized upon the government's policy in the Near East as an object for attack.

In a comparative study of Christanity and Mohammedanism, the author is convinced of the futility of the attempt to convert the Turks. He complains of the weaknesses of the modern Christian church, its dividedness of interest, its insincerity, and its absorption by materialism.

The money and energy spent yearly in missionary work in Near East, according to Mr. Horton, has been wasted. "Come home and save us, before it is everlastingly too late!" is the plea of the disillusioned author. *Reprinted from Chinese Students Monthly.*

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The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4, Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Jan. 13th.	Sale Price Jan. 20th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Jan. 20th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	105¾	105	7.55
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100½	100⅛	7.50
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan.....	7	Nov 1, 1942	101	100¾	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98½	98¼	6.10
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107	107½	6.35
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	102¼	102¼	5.80
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	102	103¼	6.75
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	85½	85½	4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	95¼	95⅛	6.30
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	108½	108½	6.15
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	104¾	105	6.50
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	102½	103½	6.65
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	101⅝	101	5.95
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95½	95⅜	6.50
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	100¼	99¾	6.00
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	106½	105¾	6.95
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95⅛	95⅞	7.35

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

39-358

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—A further improvement in the London price of Bar Silver has taken place during the past week, today's prices:—24⅛d ready and 26d two months forward, are respectively $\frac{5}{16}$d. and ¼d. above those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has advanced to 2/6⅜d. and closes at this rate. The exchange market, subject to speculative influences ruled distinctly firm during the earlier part of the week, but during the last few days Chinese support appears to have been lacking, with the consequence that the market has shown a sagging tendency; at the close, however a steadier tone is noticeable. The silver market appears to be very quiet, but the political situation, in its present unsatisfactory state, is an important and uncertain factor rendering the immediate outlook equally uncertain. The following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery, are available at the close:—T/T London 2/$\frac{15}{16}$d, New York 62⅜, Yen 78⅜, 4 m/s export paper can be placed:—Sterling 2/7$\frac{7}{32}$d., G. 6.3\frac{1}{4}$.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 66,720,000 a decrease of Tls. 811,000

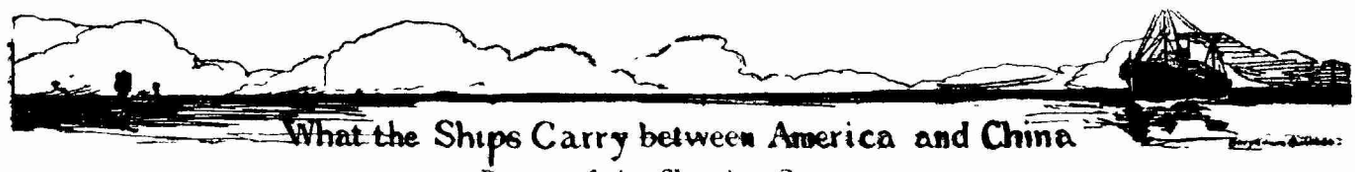
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 77,060,000 an increase of $ 2,870,000

Estimated value Tls. 122,302,000 as against Tls. 101,556,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 20	Friday Jan. 21	Saturday Jan. 22	Mon. Jan. 24	Tues Jan. 25	Wednesday Jan. 26
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/4.790	2/6	2/6½	2/6½	2/6¼	2/6⅜	2/6¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6$\frac{15}{16}$	2/6$\frac{15}{16}$	2/6$\frac{15}{16}$	2/6$\frac{15}{16}$	2/6$\frac{15}{16}$	2/6$\frac{15}{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/6¾	2/7	2/7	2/7
T/T India	160 980	165¼	168½	168½	170	170	170
T/T France	1.479 200	1530	1555	1555	1570	1570	1575
T/T N. Y.	58.200	60⅜	61⅜	61¾	62¼	62¼	62¼
T/T Hong	81.230	80¼	80	80	80	80	80
T/T Japan	84.130	80⅛	79¼	79¼	78½	78½	78¾
T/T Batavia	144 550	105¾	153¼	153½	154½	154½	154½
T/T Straits	96.850	93	91¼	91¼	90½	90½	90½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/6.790	2/8	2/8½	2/8½	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8⅛	2/8⅜	2/8⅜	2/8⅞	2/8⅞	2/8⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/7.103	2/8$\frac{7}{16}$	2/8$\frac{13}{16}$	2/8$\frac{13}{16}$	2/9$\frac{1}{16}$	2/9$\frac{1}{16}$	2/9$\frac{1}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	1.609.200	1660	1685	1685	1700	1700	1705
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	61.700	64¼	65¼	65¼	65¾	65⅞	65¾
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	64⅝	65¾	65⅝	66¼	66¼	66¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 25	Jan. 26
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25⅞	26¼	26⅛	26$\frac{5}{16}$	26$\frac{7}{16}$	26¼
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.$51\frac{3}{16}$	G. $ 56½	G. $ 56½	G. $.56⅝	G. $.56¾	G. $ 56½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 377^{80}	374^{10}	373^{9}	376^{30}	379^{60}	383^{10}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 72.0125	73.9875	72.85	72.7	72.75	73.075
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 122.85
Bank of France rate of discount	6$\frac{1}{2}$%	New York on London	T/T 485½
London open Market of Dis, 3 m/s	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6$\frac{3}{32}$
,, 4 ,,	4$\frac{1}{2}$%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0-
,, 6 ,,	4$\frac{1}{8}$%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0$\frac{1}{16}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds: Bls.— Bales: Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 Gosquall dft

Colorado, December 23.

To New York.

Tea, Dust, other Ports.	Pls.	52
Antimony Regulus....	,,	1,008
Feathers, Duck	,,	98
,, Goose	,,	49
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420

Fuji Maru, December 28.

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Amer. Bls. 1,450	Pls.	5,267
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	441
Paper, Unclassed	,,	92
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	3,097

Silverash, December 28.

from U. S. A.

Printed Cottons Unclassed	Yds.	2,265
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent	*Pls.*	721
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,273

West Iwan, December 28.

from U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized: Wire Scraps.....	Pls.	278
Infusorial Earth.....	,,	292
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	Galls.	220,240

President Grant, Dec. 29.

from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	2,100
Tinned Wire	,,	76
Cheese	,,	45
Apples, Fresh	,,	407
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	588
Ink, Printing.....	,,	214
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,897
Cigarettes.....	Mille	158,000
Motor-cars	Pcs.	35

Japanese Prince, Dec. 29.

from U. S. A.

Aluminium Foils	Pls.	66
Brass Hook	,,	8
Iron, Galvanized, Tubes	,,	1,056
,, Washers.....	,,	53
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	9
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	841
,, ,, Scrap .	,,	1,180
Acid, other Kinds	,,	47
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	1,234
Paper, Coated	,,	303
,, Printing	,,	31
,, Writing.....	,,	157
,, other Kinds ..	,,	31
Polishing Composition.	,,	190
Soap Powder	,,	38
Soda Ash.....	,,	62
Sulphur, Black.....	,,	241
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	16,705
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	6,455
Paint	,,	128
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	200
Shoes	Pairs.	1,908
Cigarettes	*Mille*	50,500

City of Winnipeg, Dec. 29.

from U. S. A.

Iron Tubes	Pls.	455
Iron Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	285
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	17,679
Turneplates	,,	1,532
Ammonia, Sulphate of.	,,	336
Grease	,,	16
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,789
,, Prepared	,,	9
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	16,415
Hosiery.....	*Doz.*	180
Cigarettes	Mille	48,500
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	56,887

From Havana.

Cigars	Mille	2

From Australia.

Ammonia, Sulphate of.	Pls.	8,400

Iyo Maru, December 30.

From Canada.

Fish, Salt.....	Pls.	4,113
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	654

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw..Bls. 450	Pls.	1,372
Fish Salt.....	,,	6,128
Flour, Wheat	,,	368

Wheatland Montana, Dec. 30.

from U. S. A.

Calcium, Carbide of ..	Pls.	17
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	367
Timber: Laths.....	Pcs.	5,573,000
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	ft.	495,546
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	221,604
Softwood, Rough Hewn	,,	210,467

President Jefferson, Dec. 31.

To Seattle.

Walnuts, Shelled.....	Pls.	474

To Butte, Montana.

Carpets	Hk.Tls.	762

To St. Louis.

Nutgalls	Pls.	840

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pls.	601

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 160	Pls.	158.78
Yellow, Shanghai Bls. 15	,,	14.91
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 10	,,	10.30

To Huntingdon

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 75	,,	74.17

To Reading, Panama.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls.	4.82

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	364

To Boston.

Silk, Waste .... Bls. 6	Pls.	21.34

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 135	Pls.	132.50
White, other Ports Bls. 50.....	,,	49.76

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 30	Pls.	30.81

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 10.....	Pls.	10.25
White, Shanghai Bls. 302	,,	303.13
White, other Ports Bls. 10	,,	9.89
Silk, Waste: Shanghai....Bls. 29	Pls.	93.59
Other Ports . ,, 97	,,	315.16
Cotton, Raw..Bls. 124	,,	495.58
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	3
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	168
Feathers	,,	265
Intestines Sheep's, Salted	,,	35
Walnuts, Shelled	,,	557
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	237
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	297
,, Lamb	Pcs.	7,704
,, Moufflon	,,	1,000
,, Rabbit	,,	50,000
Carpets	Hk.Tls.	6,907

Takaoka Maru, December 31.

To San Francisco

Silk Pongees, Honan..	Pls.	17.40
,, Piece Goods	,,	9.75
Feathers, Duck	,,	7
,, Goose.....	,,	7

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Other Ports..Bls. 28	Pls.	100

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls 15	Pls.	15.49
Silk, Waste: Other Ports..Bls. 42	,,	150.00
Tea, Black, other Kinds, Hankow	,,	48
Tea, Leaf, Unfired, other Ports	,,	1,102
Tea, Green: Gunpowder Ningpo	,,	278
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	840
,, Oxide.....	,,	132
Bristles, Assorted.....	,,	100
Nutgalls	,,	34
Hair, Human.....	,,	18
,, Horse Tails	,,	50
Oil, Wood	,,	5,040
Hats, Raphia Fibre....	Pcs.	1,500
Mats, Rush	,,	45,000

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Notwithstanding the fact of there having been but very little demand for the local staple during the past week, prices continued in a steady direction with a tendency inclining more to firmer levels. This may be attributed in a more or less degree to the steadily continuing appreciation in Mid-Americans and Indians which coupled with the new Surtax enforced by the Chinese Government bring about a situation when importations of foreign cotton become almost prohibitive in the face of the inactivity which is still being experienced in the yarn trade. Having in view at this stage of the season the fairly diminished stocks of the local raw material and the expectant improvement in the demand for yarn after the Chinese New Year celebrations the natural deductions therefrom, provided a more modified political situation materializes in the interim, indicate in no unmistakable manner that while temporary reactions may take place no considerable retrogressions in the rates are likely to occur.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, consumers will act wisely in exercising extreme vigilance in order to avail themselves of any depression in prices that may eventuate on the local staple and thus provide profitably as much as possible both for their current and future requirements.

Yarn:—During the past week our market has been quiet and steady with little business transpiring. Prices ruled on the same level as last reported.

N. B.—Our next circular will be issued on or about the 12th., proximo, unless the situation warrants it earlier in which case we shall not fail to acquaint our friends with the general conditions of the market.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	7.30
American-Middling last reported.....	7.19
Tone of the market, *Steady*.	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	13.60Spot.
	13.40Mar.
	13.62May.
	13.81July.
	14.01Oct.
	14.20Dec.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	235
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan..	251
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	263

Tone of the market—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	29.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	29.00
M. Ginned Spot.....	29.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	29.50
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	28.60

Tone of the market—*Steady*.

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Capital Paid up..... 7,500,000.00
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Telegraphic Address: "SinamBank, Shanghai Codes Used: Bentley's, Peterson's & Peterson's 2nd. Ed.

39-360

(*Continued from page 246*)

purpose of intimidating Chang Tso-ling and preventing him from sending troops against the South—Four Japanese newspapermen on the staff of the Shanghai *Mainichi Shimbun* severely handled by striking employes of the Shanghai Tramway Company—American Minister MacMurray recalled to Peking after reaching Seoul on way back to Washington—Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief of staff for Chang Tso-ling proceeds to Tokyo to attend the funeral of the Japanese Emperor—Japanese *Toho* reports from Harbin speak of the growing friendliness of Japan and the Soviet—Japanese reports state that Peking Government will levy surtaxes of 2½ percent on all products pending completion of Price Valuation Commission's Report at Shanghai—Nationalist Government asks Sir Francis Aglen to arrange for the use of the Russian Boxer Indemnity funds for reclamation work in Hupeh—Chinese British Concession Committee orders removal of all defenses between the British Concession and Chinese areas—*Kuo Wen* reports state Fengtien troops proceeding to Honan have not yet crossed the Huangho River and that Tsung Hsieh-tung has assumed his duties as civil governor of Honan—Anti-British agitations in Hankow begin to subside as result of negotiations between O'Malley and Eugene Chen—Japanese report from Peking states that British and Chinese Governments have decided to consider any agreement made between the British and Chinese authorities at Hankow as local and provisionary and that the fundamental questions of the rendition of the Concessions and abrogation of Extraterritoriality will be handled through diplomatic means—Japanese reports state that Nationalist Government has determined to confiscate all customs returns in territories controlled and that Sir Francis Aglen's trip to Hankow is for purpose of preventing this action.

January 24.—Peking Cabinet meeting decides that Customs surtaxes which are expected to amount to $25,000,000 shall be distributed as follows: (1) $4,000,000 for clearing up foreign and domestic loans; (2) $1,500,000 for educational work; (3) $1,500,000 for the judiciary; (4) $1,500,000 for improving the livlihood of the general public; (5) $1,500,000 for paying dues in the League of Nations; (6) $8,000,000 for administration of Central Government; (7) $6,000,000 for constructive work in the various provinces; (8) $2,000,000 for paying salaries of diplomats abroad—Chungshan University, Canton, celebrates third anniversary of the death of Lenin, some 8,000 attending—Chang Tso-ling warns Pan Fu, minister of communications against ratifying the agreement with the American Federal Telegraph Company to construct wireless stations in China owing to complications which it might cause with the Japanese.

January 25.—The 24th Japanese Destroyer flotilla consisting of four boats leaves Sasebo for Shanghai—Chang Tso-ling and Chang Chung-chang confer on Honan situation and decide to send troops into Honan over the Lung-Hai Railway, the campaign to be handled by Generals Han Lin-tsung and Chang Hsueh-liang; Chang Tso-ling believes it is still possible to prevent Chin Yun-ao and Wei Yi-san from joining the South—Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hankow demands indemnification from British merchants for losses suffered during closure of British firms—Fengtien authorities in Tsingtao arrest a number of Kuomintang agents including a Cantonese girl named Chao Yu-yoong—Gen. Liu Sze-yoong, new police chief at Shanghai declares his intentions of increasing the pay of the police; suppress labor disorder and reform the local police department—Rumored that employes of post offices in Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow will shortly stage another strike for higher pay.

(*Continued from page 243*)

For several days last week Shanghai was entirely without local public transportation facilities owing to a strike of employes of the tramway company and the motor bus company. Serious rioting developed on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22 when the employes of the tramway company came into conflict with the police during a parade which was being held on Nanking Road. Three foreign police were injured by stones thrown by the rioters. A number of the rioters were arrested but were later released upon the recommendation of the tramway company.

The following were elected members of the Board of Governors and Balloting Committee of the Columbia Country Club at the annual meeting of the membership held on Jan. 21: R. Buchan, J. B. Davies, L. Everett, U. G. Frondorf, O. M. Green, C. F. McQuire, A. E. Schumacher, J. E. C. Swan, C. F. Wolsiffer, N. F. Allman, A. Bassett, V. Clair, T. B. Dunn, R. H. Gregory, A. F. Kimball, E. A. Meyerink, J. J. Sheridan. Additional members of the Board of Governors whose terms have not yet expired are E. H. Staber, W. H. Bolton, Carl Crow, J. K. Gold, B. H. Watson. The officers elected are: President, E. H. Staber; Vice-President, W. H. Bolton; Hon. Secretary, J. E. C. Swan; Treasurer, A. E. Schumacher. The Secretary is L. J. Hilden.